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NOVEMBER JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK 1943

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So They Say

• I criticize not by finding fault but by a new creation.—MICHELANGELO.

• She's an educated woman though she's that sensible with it you'd never notice it.—STELLA GIBBONS *in "My American."*

• We must remember that [social work] standards are only a means to an end; the end being a service which we can render better than anyone else.—LEONARD W. MAYO *in The Compass.*

• It is absolutely certain that there will be no peace without collective security, and no collective security without American collaboration in the postwar world.—LIN YUTANG *in "Between Tears and Laughter."*

• We are going to win the war, whether the next President is a Republican, a Democrat, or Mr. Willkie.—Gov. J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON *of North Carolina, at the Conference of State Governors, Denver.*

• If you wish to take the saloon away from the American slums, take away the conditions that drive people to the saloon. . . . We are not going to "solve" the alcohol problem until we find some way to lessen the almost intolerable tensions of modern industrialism. . . . —ALSON JESSE SMITH *in The Christian Century.*

• They that do nothing are in the readiest way to do that which is worse than nothing.—MAHABBARATA.

• The world is awake, at last, to the knowledge that the rule of peoples by other peoples is not freedom, and not what we must fight to preserve.—WENDELL WILLKIE *in "Prefaces to Peace."*

• To the twenty-nine unforgettable legislators [voting against the Fulbright resolution] whose dim, aloof spirit walks by its wild lone, we now award a special ribbon for unusual density above and beyond the call of duty.—*The New Yorker.*

• The majority looks upon the minority as not quite as they are—as something different from the herd—and they don't like that. Minorities for their part too often have a chip on their shoulder. When banded together for "self protection" they become a powerful pressure force which is often irritating to the majority. And much too frequently both sides forget that they are Americans, governed by the same laws, and subject to the same responsibility.—RUTH TAYLOR, *of Charles Stelzle, Inc.*

• Education is the chief defense of nations.—EDMUND BURKE.

• There is no cure for the inadequacies of democracy except more democracy.—JOSEPH M. JONES, *in Fortune.*

• I have already wrote the President and if I don't hear from him I will write Uncle Sam and tell him about you both.—*From a letter received at a relief agency as quoted by Frank Sullivan.*

• It is an illusion that the refusal to bear arms is an action against *war;* such refusal is an alignment with one side in the war, and that the side of the enemy.—*Editorial in The Christian Century.*

• The most important educational task of today is to teach an understanding of the present and a comprehension of the possible tomorrow by an accurate knowledge of yesterday.—NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

• Let the intolerances of youth be guided to find vent against those who by their ignorance, by their selfishness, by their dishonesty, oppress other human beings, and by such oppression poison the atmosphere of freedom for us all.—PEARL S. BUCK *in introduction to "American Counterpoint."*

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Stauffer photo, San Antonio, Tex.

DO YOU WANT A PLACE TO MEET YOUR FRIENDS
WHO? WHEN? WHERE? WHAT? WHY?
DO YOU WANT INFORMATION?
Can we meet your wife, mother or sweetheart for you?
USO

LeQuire photo, New York

The difficulties of travel today bring all types of persons to the Traveler's Aid desk. Most mobile element in our population are the men in uniform, but almost as frequently on the go are their young wives and sweethearts who follow them from camp to camp.

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SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

NOVEMBER 1943

VOL. LXXIX NO. 11

America on the Move

By KATHRYN CLOSE

LESS than five minutes after the southbound express pulled in, two hours behind schedule, the waiting room was full of people. The majority were young men, most of them in khaki, some in blue. Among the others were a few older men, well-dressed civilians; and several women, some very young, one or two with babies. And there was an elderly couple.

Most of the new arrivals walked briskly through the station, intent on where they were going. But even so the small room, planned for the days when the one train that stopped at the town rarely discharged more than a half dozen passengers, remained crowded with those who lingered behind, some of them looking bewildered, some annoyed and all of them tired.

The first to approach the desk in the corner, where there was a large lighted globe bearing the legend "Travelers Aid—USO," was a middle aged man with an expensive looking, though bulging, briefcase, somehow suggesting committee rooms and Washington. He was direct: "I've missed connections—what are the hotels?" The woman behind the desk said something and "Washington" was off to a phone booth. Gradually others in the room gravitated toward her. There was a boyish looking sailor whose face reddened as he explained that he had no money to wire his commanding officer that he would be late in returning from his furlough. Then came a white-faced girl, obviously still in her teens, choking tearfully: "He was supposed to meet me here. I—I don't know what to do." The old couple, too, found their way to the desk, for they had lost the rooming-house address sent to them by their son in the nearby army camp. And there was a brown-skinned youth who was going to try to get a job in the town's big war industry plant, but did not know where to look for a room. Then "Washington" rushed back to say that none of the hotels had any vacancies and what the hell was *he* going to do?

It was just a normal wartime night at the railroad station and the Travelers Aid representative was on the job. At the same time the scene was being duplicated, with human variations, in scores of war-impact areas throughout the country where Travelers Aid workers are serving as "trouble shooters" in the greatest shuffling of population ever to occur in our history. During the first six months of 1943, more than 11,000,000 moving people received some kind of Travelers Aid service, 2,000,000 more than in the entire year of 1942.

The Travelers Aid globe is by no means a new sight on the American scene. Since the first Travelers Aid Society was organized in Atlanta, Ga., in 1900, local Travelers Aid Societies throughout the country have been providing information on the community to newcomers, arranging for timid travelers to be met at juncture points on long journeys, helping out visitors who are in trouble —repentant runaways, the suddenly ill, the stranded and lost. Today there are ninety-five permanent Travelers Aid Societies in as many cities across the continent, each with a desk and worker in at least one railroad station and an office located either in or near the terminal. All are affiliated on a membership basis with the National Travelers Aid Association, an organization which makes available expert advice on agency structure, standards of service, and methods of operation.

TODAY, too, besides these long-time Travelers Aid Societies, many of which have significantly expanded their services since the war, there are 147 USO-Travelers Aid service units in towns and cities on the mainlines of wartime travel. These are operated directly by the National Travelers Aid Association as one of its functions as a member agency of the United Service Organizations. Most of them have been established in communities near army camps or naval depots, primarily as a service for the military, their relatives and friends; but there are some which have been located in war industry areas with the view of serving in-migrant workers and their families. All, however, are available to any traveler who happens along. The units are usually composed of intake desks in the railway and bus terminals and USO clubhouses, plus an office which is sometimes in a USO clubhouse but more frequently in a location separate from other USO activities. Though staffed by professional workers sent out by the national office, each somewhat resembles a community undertaking, for it depends for much of its effectiveness on local persons who serve as volunteer workers or as members of an advisory committee. In addition to the service units, and operated on a similar basis, are the USO-Travelers Aid troops-in-transit lounges which, in 124 American railroad stations, are offering traveling ser-

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vicemen and women hospitality, personal services, and an opportunity for relaxation.

"Trouble-shooter" is perhaps not a polite term to apply to a Travelers Aid representative, but it describes fairly accurately her function. She is actually a social worker, often with all the professional training and skills of the best of them. Moreover, because travel is not easy in these times, she comes in contact with almost every type of person who is on the move today, thus probably perceiving a truer cross section of the American public than most social workers. To her desk gravitate soldiers, sailors, WACS and WAVES, their wives, husbands, parents, and sweethearts; businessmen, government officials, industrial workers, runaway boys, "delinquent" girls, casual travelers. Some come merely for information—"where is Suchand-sucha Street?"—many for housing service, others for intimate personal advice. They bring a picture of wartime America struggling to adjust to changed conditions, new situations, strange places, and of the difficulties that impede adjustment.

THE most pressing practical difficulty that is laid in the lap of the Travelers Aid worker is finding shelter for newcomers. In the camp communities, army officers who wish to set up housekeeping with their families ask her aid in securing quarters; civil service workers come to her looking for more or less permanent rooms; while there is a constant flow of soldiers' visiting wives, mothers, and sweethearts seeking temporary shelter. Every Travelers Aid unit has its room registry, but since most large camps seem to have been deposited near fairly small towns, the job of compiling and enlarging it is not simple. People who have never rented rooms before must be coaxed into opening up their homes to strangers as a patriotic gesture. Care must be taken in referrals so that persons who have been cajoled into becoming landlords will not have experiences that would make them immediately close their homes again. Some care, too, must be taken to protect the visitor, insofar as possible, from exploitive rents and substandard conditions, as well as from the unhappy experience of being sent to a home where the door might be shut in his face. When an old mountaineer granny takes her first trip away from home to see her soldier grandson, and arrives in a New Jersey town complete with pipe and snuff, as one did recently, it takes a little thinking to find a landlady that will make her comfortable.

The housing problem is similar but even more difficult in communities where large war industries have attracted numerous in-migrant workers, for people's patriotic chords do not respond so readily to the plight of the industrial worker as they do to appeals for the families of men in uniform. In some war industry communities where the Homes Use Program of the National Housing Agency is functioning, the Travelers Aid has been relieved of this problem so far as industrial workers are concerned; but in others, some of them both cantonment and industrial areas, finding a place to live for the war worker who is a stranger in the town is still a major Travelers Aid concern.

One of the hardest nuts to crack in the difficult housing problem in both industrial and cantonment areas is in obtaining rooms for Negroes. Because in most communities the local Negro population lives under already overcrowded conditions, it is not so easy for a Negro family to make a place for a stranger. Nor is it easy to find in the Negro districts many living quarters in good repair and with all the facilities that are the requirements of good standards. Yet Negroes, like other Americans, travel across the country to become war workers or to say goodbye to their soldier relatives. So tight was the Negro room situation recently in a town near an army embarkation camp that the Travelers Aid workers and volunteers canvassed every Negro home in the community. They got some rooms and several hints on how to keep them. One of the things they learned was that Negroes in good homes would be willing to extend hospitality to visitors if they could be assured that referrals would be carefully made. Because local volunteers do not always remember that standards of decency, cleanliness, and good manners vary among Negroes as among whites, this Travelers Aid unit has made it a point to have all Negro housing referrals made by staff members who are professional social workers.

Probably the most difficult demand made on millions of Americans today is the adjustment required by separation. The perfectly natural postponement of the time when this must be faced is the cause of much of the traveling that brings practical problems to the Travelers Aid desk. And because for many families a final break is inevitable, Travelers Aid workers in cantonment areas, particularly those near embarkation points, are the daily witnesses of human agony and despair. Helping soldiers' parents, wives, and sweethearts to face the immediate future calls on all the skill that a professional social worker can muster. For instance, there was the seventeen-year-old girl who stood for hours day after day outside the gates of an embarkation camp, refusing to believe that her husband was no longer "available," though he was actually already on the high seas. It took two weeks for the Travelers Aid worker to persuade this girl to go home to her parents in a distant city and to try to get a job that would occupy her mind and help speed victory.

BUT if Travelers Aid workers near army posts are frequent witnesses of despair, they also find plenty of courage to tap as their greatest resource in helping the left-behinds to carry on. An example of this was provided recently at an embarkation point by an old Italian couple who had traveled 400 miles to say goodbye to their son, only to find that they could not see him because the whole camp was "restricted." They pleaded with the Travelers Aid worker to try to get the army officials to make an exception of their case because they had "come so far." However, when she explained that for purposes of security—their own son's as well as other boys'—it would be impossible for any exceptions to be made, they not only accepted her reasoning but took it upon themselves to interpret it to a well-connected lady from Baltimore, sitting in the office, who had had a similar experience and was on the verge of hysterics. Thus began a friendship between an Italian laborer and his wife, and a Baltimore society woman that can be pointed to as part of the mounting evidence of the effect of a common misery upon the barriers of social status. Although the old couple never got to see their boy (he was "not available" by the time restrictions were lifted), on the day they left they brought the Travelers Aid worker some roses—tokens of appreciation.

Travelers Aid representatives everywhere can bear testimony to the restlessness which has come over teen-age America. Runaways have always been one of their major

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concerns, but the records today show that these have increased enormously in the months since Pearl Harbor, and include children and adolescents of both sexes.

The girls have received the most publicity, for as camp followers who are spreading venereal disease they are regarded as a menace to the army. In numerous camp communities, the USO-Travelers Aid unit has stood out almost alone in its interest in what is happening to the girls themselves and how this will affect their lives. Not all the "pick-up" girls around camps are, of course, runaways in the exact sense of the word, but estimates in some places have indicated that at least 80 percent of them have traveled hundreds of miles from home following the lure of the uniform. Pressure from the federal government and public health organizations has induced most communities near army encampments to adopt repressive measures that have put many young girls, some of them mere children, behind bars for months at a time. In these same communities, Travelers Aid workers have spent many hours, not all crowned with success, in efforts to persuade local officials to let them make plans with each arrested non-resident girl to help her return to a normal way of life upon release.

NO Travelers Aid worker believes that there is such a thing as a foolproof arrangement for wayward girls—too many of them come from sordid backgrounds that have been warping their personalities since childhood—but experience has shown that a little of the right help at the right time, whether advice, material aid or employment, has prevented many a confused girl from drifting inescapably into a lifetime of prostitution. Therefore, some USO-Travelers Aid units have even reversed what was once considered a precept of good casework by going out to seek new clients in the bus stations and railroad terminals where pick-up girls abound. By asking a few discreet questions of girls who seem to be just hanging around, the workers are often able to interest the girl who is stranded, broke, and afraid to go home in coming to the Travelers Aid for help in solving her problems *before* she becomes a police court case.

Restless boys have not come in for nearly so much public attention as the excitement-seeking girls, perhaps because they do not represent such a health menace. Yet Travelers Aid workers spend a lot of time seeing that runaway boys get back home. Most of the boys are from fifteen to seventeen years old and have broken away from their familiar routines in the hopes of getting some highly paid war job or of joining one of the military services. However, there also are many younger runaways who have left home with the idea of visiting a relative in an army camp. Frequently the boys come to the Travelers Aid of their own accord, tired, penniless and hungry. Sometimes they are referred by the police who have picked them up at the request of the home authorities. On occasion, they are sent in by prospective employers who have a respect for child labor laws. In instances where it is necessary for the boy to be held until called for, the Travelers Aid worker finds him temporary shelter in a detention home, a Salvation Army hostel, or whatever community resource is available. Sometimes she advances money for food and a ticket home, arranging through other Travelers Aid units, societies, or cooperating agencies for the boy to be met at whatever juncture points there are along the way, as well as at the point of destination. And when, as sometimes happens, there is something in the boy's story to indicate that some real family difficulty or deep-seated psychological problem has been the cause of his leaving home, the case is referred for follow-up care to the home town community agency best equipped to render service, if such exists.

JUST what strange misfortune is likely to make a boy run away from home today was recently revealed to a Travelers Aid worker in a troops-in-transit lounge where a tall, heavily built merchant seaman kept disturbing others by his loud, bragging talk. When the social worker finally managed to engage him in conversation she learned that although he was over six feet in height and weighed 250 pounds, he was only a frightened fifteen-year-old. Subjected to taunts as a draft dodger in his hometown, he had lied about his age to join the merchant marine.

In recent months, travelers of a new type have been stopping at the desks with the big white globe or in the troops-in-transit lounges at the railroad stations. They are the ambulatory wounded who are beginning to come back from the battlefronts of the war—men too badly hurt in body or mind to keep fighting, but still able to get about. The job of the Travelers Aid representative is to render them whatever incidental service is needed and to speed them homeward. However, in carrying out this responsibility she often gets quick glimpses of the emotional disturbances many of these men are carrying around with them. Some only indicate a pathetic desire to break away from their recent experiences. Such are the men back from the South Pacific who timidly ask where they can find a restaurant with white tablecloths. Others are more visibly shaken, as was the young man, recently from Guadalcanal, who was afraid to go home to his family because he thought they might want him to talk about the horrors he had witnessed. More tragic still was the case of the sick soldier whose mind suddenly snapped in a railroad station, so that he had to be carried away in a straitjacket. Though the Travelers Aid units are not in a position to render returned soldiers more than transitory aid, they are beginning to see sufficient numbers of them to perceive a new need. This is the necessity for some kind of an educational program to carry to soldiers' families and friends an understanding of the difficulties these men will have in taking up life where they left off when interrupted by the war.

Calling attention in appropriate places to such problems as this that are outside the framework of her own responsibilities, is no small part of the Travelers Aid worker's job. Like all social workers she sees more trouble than she can cure. But again like all good social workers, she usually has an idea of what might be done about a problem and of who might be expected to do it.

It is because Travelers Aid workers are like this that the doors of war housing projects in industrial areas are now open to in-migrant workers for only one week's advance rent, instead of the month's rent and breakage fee once required. Before the National Housing Agency brought about this change, Travelers Aid offices were swamped with war workers who, not having received their first pay, were unable to provide shelter for themselves and their families. In the same way, Travelers Aid representatives, faced with the problem of destitution in newcomer families where serious illness has interrupted plans for a war job, have succeeded in some areas in inducing local communities to extend the use of their medical

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facilities to non-residents. Then again there are the communities near army cantonments which have been spurred on to action toward delinquency prevention by Travelers Aid workers who have pointed out that hometown girls as well as camp followers might become victims of wartime excitement.

War is so horrible that it seems close to wickedness to suggest that it might bring some advantages. Yet it apparently takes such a national emergency to make us see on the whole how lacking we have always been in facilities for helping people out of trouble, particularly in our small towns and rural areas. In wartime we can even plant the seeds that may later bring forth fruit. At such a time we can superimpose services like the USO-Travelers Aid units on communities that have not of themselves supplied them, in a way that would never be acceptable under normal conditions. These superimposed agencies, though temporary, may be performing more than a wartime job, for they may be helping the community to realize for the first time the value of individualized services for troubled people.

Can anyone even say that the great wartime shuffling about of people that goes on in front of the Travelers Aid globe, will result only in chaos and confusion? The Travelers Aid worker is watching the pieces in the human kaleidosope form into new patterns which, though they may change again, will probably never be exactly as they once were. She remembers the little group of women who were conversing intimately together one day in the corner of a waiting room, a group composed of two northerners, one a well-to-do white woman and the other a Negro, and a "poor-white" southerner from Mississippi, all with a common concern—a sick son in an army hospital. And she wonders if a scene like this might not be as significant as a flare-up of racial antagonism. She thinks, too, of the southern boys who dance every week with northern girls in USO clubs, and *vice versa,* and of what might be happening to our regional prejudices. Then she remembers a newly married couple, the city waitress and the good-looking soldier from the Ozarks whose army G.I. shoes were the first he had ever owned, and she knows only one thing definitely—that life is going to be very different for a great many people when this war is over.

Institutions Must Be Good

By LILI E. PELLER

Field Laboratory Director, Child Education Foundation, New York

DURING the past month a controversy has been raging in New York City over conditions in the five children's shelters operated by the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. In these shelters, wards of the city are detained pending more permanent arrangements. One of them, housed in one half of the modern Heckscher building, was catapulted into the limelight when the newspaper *PM* charged that the place was overcrowded, that methods of care were antiquated and even cruel, that advantages available in the building were not being used. Other papers followed suit. The officials of a city which is usually regarded as one of the most socially farsighted in the country, presented little defense to the charges except to say that the children were sent there because there was no other place to send them.* The shelter itself remained closed to reporters because of a quarantine.

But this was not the first time attention had been called to the SPCC shelters. Back in 1936, the city commissioner of accounts reported on the complete absence of qualifications of the personnel, the lack of a recreational program, the lack of any public control. The charges were repeated in 1941 by Justine Wise Polier, justice of the Domestic Relations Court of New York City, in her widely read book "Everyone's Children, Nobody's Child." She pointed out that children are brought to the shelters for reasons of neglect or delinquency. In either case they are likely to come from homes handicapped or ruptured by destitution, by the parents' illness, desertion, imprisonment or death. Among all of the city's children they present a negative selection, a group with a highly increased need for guidance, affection, and the help of well trained and devoted specialists. Said Judge Polier: "While the city demands and pays for expert handling of children's problems in its schools and courts, it tolerates and contributes to the blundering and inept treatment of children at a most crucial period in their lives."

Nothing was done towards improving these conditions and now, with the war, the situation has become worse. Formerly children stayed a few days in these surroundings. But today, because state institutions are overcrowded and foster family homes are scarce, some children stay in the shelters for weeks and even months at a time.

A children's shelter housed in a large and substantial building, staffed with untrained personnel, and inaccessible to public control might have been considered a fairly modern institution seventy years ago—today it is or should be obsolete. But the current New York controversy brings up a question: Is this a unique situation, an unfortunate derailment in a system providing otherwise decent and adequate care for neglected and wayward children, or—is it possible that the children's plight in the SPCC shelters was allowed to continue because conditions there are only a shade or two darker than those in many institutions for long time care? Could it be that humanitarians are upset by discoveries which could be duplicated several times in this as well as in other states?

We possess a number of institutions for children, with programs embodying all the best teachings of mental hygiene. Many of the older institutions are working hard to improve qualifications of their staff and their facilities. Yet there are also institutions for orphaned, delinquent or handicapped children with completely inadequate stand-

* Since the completion nearly a year ago of an investigation made by the New York State Department of Social Welfare, the New York City Department of Welfare has been withdrawing its wards from SPCC care. At this writing, there are only six dependent children in the shelters. The courts, however, are continuing to send neglected and delinquent children to them, but since the recent publicity a committee of three justices from the Domestic Relations Court has been authorized to investigate the shelters.

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ards. The discrepancy between the best and the worst institution is considerably bigger than the difference between the best and the poorest public school.

In New York, the SPCC board seemed more interested in warding off intruders than in seeking cooperation for improvement. There was not even any use made of the recreational facilities—the swimming pool and the big gymnasium—in the other half of the building. So Judge Polier could say: "In all my years on the bench not one positive forward suggestion regarding a child has come from a shelter where they have the best opportunity to study and know him." Such an "isolationist" attitude is typical of children's institutions and explains why the excellent standards achieved in some places have little influence on neighboring institutions. Too often institutions are too concerned with protecting their autonomy and are thus unwilling to enter into a give and take relationship with parallel organizations.

SINCE 1910 the growing tendency has been to place dependent or neglected children in foster families. For the following twenty years it was often assumed that foster families would within a short time replace all institutions. Thus it hardly seemed sensible to work towards their improvement.

There can be no doubt that for most dependent children this is the type of care indicated. On the other hand, in the last decade more and more voices have been raised to maintain that some children are better off under group care. It is about time to acknowledge another fact: although nobody doubts the superiority of family care for most children, and although the progressive agencies are closing their institutions or decreasing the number of residential children, the nationwide decrease of institutional care previous to the war was very slow. The war has brought an accelerated decrease in some areas, but also a significant increase in others. At this time, it is hard to determine which prevails. Even though group care may not be the best type of care for most children, it will for some time continue to be the actual method of care for every second or third child receiving care outside his parental home. This would seem to indicate that improvement of institutional standards is imperative.

All too glibly we who like to think we are progressive talk of "the intangible shortcomings of institutions," and thus help to perpetuate a fatalistic acceptance of their liabilities. Yet many excellent cottage institutions have proven that shortcomings are not only "tangible" but also subject to change.

Most communities have annual drives for the recruiting of foster homes with some success. Nevertheless, there has always been a shortage of foster homes and, as expected, the war has intensified this. With more and more women entering industry or taking in adult boarders who are "less trouble than children," a further decline can be anticipated. Though a few areas have a decreased demand for foster care, in others there is an increased need as neglect and delinquency rise. In 1942, in thirteen war industry counties in New York, the court commitments to institutions were 46 percent higher than the average for 1938-1940. For the whole of New York State, the respective increase was 17 percent. Nevertheless, two of the three state training schools were temporarily closed to new admissions. This, of course, had its repercussions in the overcrowding of Manhattan's shelter.

It would be interesting to know how many children are cared for outside their parental home, but nationwide statistics are not available. However, on the basis of the social statistics project of the U. S. Children's Bureau, figures can be calculated for the country as a whole. In 1941 there were between 150,000 and 170,000 dependent children in foster families and between 100,000 and 110,000 in institutions; about 30,000 youngsters in schools for delinquents and about an equal number of children in residential schools for blind, deaf or crippled; about 20,000 mentally deficient children in special homes. In addition, there were 30,000 to 40,000 children receiving semi-institutional care in day nurseries.

When placement is necessary young children should, if possible, be put in the care of foster families. Group care should be reserved for near-adolescents and adolescents. Often it is the best plan for older children who may find it difficult to fit into a strange family but may gain a good deal by living with a group of youngsters, to whom a measure of self-government is granted. The small child needs the personal affection of one or two adults while the older child can get his emotional anchorage by being a part of a closely knit group. In a cottage institution more leeway can be given to the adolescent's need for independence than in a foster family, by letting him use his initiative in helping to make rules and run the house.

BEFORE a child is placed in a family or group his cooperation and an understanding commensurate with his age should be secured. While being placed he must feel confident that he will be able to say what he likes and dislikes, what he hopes for and what he fears. This does not mean catering to the whims of immature and ignorant children. It means careful and patient casework and guidance in connection with institutional placement as well as foster family placement. The right to see the next steps ahead of him and not just "to be told" is the basic privilege of children living in a democracy.

In most instances a child needing foster care still has a family. His parental home may be inadequate, the parents unable or unwilling to educate him—yet as much or as little as there is left of human values in his kinships should be preserved. Everything should be done to strengthen the family ties. This again means careful casework with a long term perspective. The old-fashioned institution had a tendency to usurp the child. Parents' visits were restricted by a long code of rules; children's visits home were deemed extravagant. Letters often were censored.

In the Freud-Burlingham residential nurseries in London, schedules and routines are so planned as to encourage mutual visits of any length and at any time. When the nurseries were first announced, their founders were warned that many parents, harassed and uprooted by four years of total war, would dump their children and disappear. Actually this has happened to less than one percent of the children. The fact that these nurseries keep open house for the parents all the time may fan and strengthen the flickering flame of parental love. It may be, too, that the nurseries' attitude of appreciation of each child is contagious.

The old-fashioned type of institution commits many sins. However, the worst cases of institutionalism, of children who grew into unhappy, neurotic or antisocial adults should

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not be blamed so much on harsh discipline or regimentation, as on the absence of strong ties of affection and loyalty. Actually some of the very conservative and expensive boarding schools are similarly regimented. In them, too, every step of the pupils is regulated, every activity starts and ends with a bell, every minute of the day is adult-planned and even games are strictly supervised. Such schools are found more frequently in England than this country.

Many of us believe that such a system is harmful to the entrusted children—yet few children growing up in such a school show effects comparable to the neurotic withdrawal and incapacity, or the delinquency, of some long term orphanage children. Beyond the cold impersonal boarding schools are the children's loving, adequate, and respectable parental homes that give them the needed emotional security.

IF the parental home is inadequate, the cottage group must provide the human anchorage. The youngster needs more than love and acceptance. He should know that his *giving* of affection and his loyalty is important to others. This is possible in an institution only where the group of children and adults living together is small, so that the contribution of each member counts. A grown-up may feel devotion and loyalty towards a large group, towards humanity in general or towards an idea. For a child, human relationships have to be on a small scale to be meaningful. A child needs to know that he is appreciated and loved as a person and would be missed if absent. The group must think of itself as stable and long-lasting. If there are large impersonal groupings divided according to children's age and sex then this feeling of unity and belonging cannot develop. However, a small group of near-adolescents and adolescents living with cottage parents can develop mutual affection and a loyalty to common ideals that will provide the ethical orientation the child needs.

I would not hesitate to call this allegiance to a small stable group the most important human need aside from the necessity of food and shelter. It is obvious that a well integrated family is such a group. The foster child who comes into a family of this type may grow and become part of it if he stays long enough. It is infinitely harder, but not impossible, to provide groups of comparable stability in an institutional setting. When they have been achieved they should not be disrupted for minor administrative reasons.

Though only a small group can give sound ethical orientation, it is possible to provide adequate physical care on a large scale. I know from personal experience institutions where fifty to seventy children sleep in a well ventilated dormitory, in the morning file out into the bathroom where two adults placed at strategic points can do a very effective and speedy job in supervising the use of water and soap at one end of the room and comb and brush at the other. A third person inspects the children at the door of the dining room. As far as external efficiency is concerned, this set-up may be even superior to the cottage system. Cleanliness, order, and conformity are brought about with a minimum expenditure of energy, and little friction.

While there is well planned order in the external life of children subjected to such a regime, there may be aimlessness, disorientation, and chaos in their inner selves. Children growing up in a large group of other children and lacking personal love and interest from an adult, carry their childish egoism and cruelty into their adulthood. They do so for two reasons: they have not lived through their formative years with adults whose ideals and standards become theirs and to which they are bound through their affection; second, because they lack sympathy and insight into another person's feelings and suffering they are relentless in pursuing their own goals.

IT is only in recent years that such views have been taken seriously in the field of child welfare. And yet, insight into the interdependence of emotional and ethical development is not new. Far back in history there is record of a planful and effective application of this psychological insight. In the fourteenth century, when the Mohammedan rulers of Turkey expanded their empire and pillaged and ransacked the adjoining Christian countries, they had an elite troop for their ruthless military expeditions called the Janizaries. No other troops were equally cruel in murdering defenseless persons, in looting homes, and burning entire villages and towns.

We read in Lord Eversley's "History of the Turkish Empire" how each year one thousand lads between the ages of ten and twelve were kidnaped from Christian parents.

> The most physically strong and intelligent of them were taken. They were forcibly converted to Islam and were trained with great care for military careers. . . . After six years of training they were drafted into a special corps. . . . It formed the most efficient and reliable body in the Ottoman Empire. The men looked upon their regiment as their home. Their lives were devoted to it.

For two hundred years the Janizaries played a dominant part in the aggrandizement of the Ottoman Empire. Some historians believe that the ruthless efficiency of the Janizaries was due to their training and their psychological conditioning.

> Take a number of children from the most intelligent portion of the community; choose them for their strength and intelligence; instruct them carefully in the art of fighting; teach them to forget their childhood, their parents and friends; saturate them with the knowledge that all their hope in life depends upon their position in the regiment. . . . The result will be a weapon in the hands of a leader such as the world has rarely seen. Such a weapon was the army of the Janizaries.

There is an uncanny similarity between this plan and the pattern according to which the Nazi soldier receives his training for inhumanity and wanton destruction. While the future Nazi leaders enter military boarding schools at about twelve years of age, all youngsters are given an education intended at severing them emotionally and morally from their parental homes. In the Hitler Youth they are taught to sneer at feelings of tenderness, to worship regimentation and mass order.

Thus conquerors looking for ruthless instruments to advance their schemes have had remarkable insight into the factors shaping human development. The reverse application of the same knowledge—that all children must enjoy a stable give and take of affection and continuity in their allegiance—is fairly new.

In the fiendish plan of Nazi education, the youngster is deliberately cut off from his emotional and spiritual moor-

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ings. He is taught to obey without questioning. Our newspapers tell us daily how well this education achieved its goal—inhumanity. It should start us thinking about what is going on in some of our own large institutions. It should also start us thinking about what kind of care can be provided in the large institutions that must inevitably be set up for the war-orphaned children of devastated Europe and Asia.

A New Chance for Youth

By CAROLINE K. SIMON

Member of New York Bar

THIS fall in the criminal courts of the five counties that comprise New York City, a new specialized procedure for handling young offenders was inaugurated. On September 1, the mayor, judges, public officials, social service workers, probation officers and members of the Grand Jury crowded one of the courtrooms for the ceremonies which marked the most important recent step towards bringing the practice of the criminal courts into conformity with modern social thinking. This was the beginning of the new "Youth Parts" in the courts planned to handle the cases of young offenders between the ages of sixteen and nineteen who, after careful examination, are believed to be capable of reclamation to constructive citizenship. For a number of years it has been apparent that the grouping of offenders into only two age groups—and their treatment either as children or as adults—was not satisfactory, for there was an age left out, when a person is neither a child nor an adult.

Fifteen years ago a seventeen-year-old boy named John was convicted in the Court of General Sessions in New York City. He had previously led the normal life of a boy in a slum area. His home was a crowded one, and his parents had little time to supervise him. While skylarking around with other boys, he and two others broke into a corner candy stand and stole some cigarettes and a small amount of money. He was indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty, and was placed on probation. In subsequent years he graduated from high school, obtained a job in a large corporation, and worked up to an executive position. Then the bombshell burst. In some manner the president of the firm discovered that the young man had a criminal record, and it looked as though not only the promotion but the job as well would be lost. It was only through long effort by the probation department of the General Sessions Court that the employer was persuaded that John's early mistake should not be held against him.

The serious problem of the elimination of early criminal records and the realization of how tragic is the aftermath of convictions such as John's, several years ago caused Thomas E. Dewey, then the district attorney of New York County, the nine judges of the Court of General Sessions, and the chief probation officer of that court, to initiate a new form of treatment under the Wayward Minor Act. Among the provisions of this law is one allowing any person between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one who habitually associates with dissolute or disorderly persons; is disobedient to the lawful commands of parent or guardian, or is in danger of becoming morally depraved, to be handled as a wayward minor and not as a criminal.

It became apparent, however, that the Wayward Minor Act, while usable, was not the best instrument for the social treatment of young persons who have run afoul of the law, especially since many otherwise orderly young boys and girls have found themselves enmeshed in the criminal proceedings because of some casual offense. In such cases, it was necessary for parents to stultify themselves in making complaints, alleging continued waywardness which did not exist, in order to bring the offender within the purview of the Wayward Minor Act. Because of this difficulty a number of conferences were held with the representatives of interested groups, and out of them grew the conviction that there was an impelling need for the development of a new category of offender. New legislation was discussed, and in the 1942 session of the legislature, bills were introduced providing that courts dealing with felonies and misdemeanors could establish a new part to be known as a Youth Part for the arraignment and trial of offenders between the ages of sixteen and nineteen. The bills also provided that, in proper cases, criminal charges could be dismissed and the defendants could be found to be "youthful offenders."

THE bills were passed in the 1943 session and became effective September 1. Under the new law, in cases of felonies (burglaries, larcenies, serious assaults) the Grand Jury or the district attorney may recommend to the court, or the court itself may determine, that the defendant should be found a youthful offender, provided he consents to such a procedure. In such instances the indictment by the Grand Jury is not filed, and the defendant escapes the category of a criminal.

An important provision of the law is that all the proceedings in connection with the determination of youthful offenders shall be conducted separately and apart from the other terms of a court held for adult trials. Further, the law provides that the defendant may be paroled to await the determination of the court. However, should it be necessary to incarcerate a young person while the examination and investigation is pending, those in charge of the place of detention must segregate him from all persons over nineteen years of age who are charged with crime.

The maximum probation period for these youthful offenders is fixed at three years. But, if the defendant is not a fit subject for probation, the court can commit him for a term, not to exceed three years, to any religious, charitable, or other reformative institution authorized by law to receive persons over the age of sixteen. The law specifically states that the determination of a person as a youthful offender shall not serve as a subsequent disqualification to public office, public employment, or any other right or privilege, or to receive any license granted by public authority. It also provides that no youth shall be deemed a convicted criminal by reason of such determination. The record of any youth adjudged a youth-

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ful offender must be sealed and not open to public inspection. The same procedures, in slightly modified form, can be followed in the court handling of persons between the ages of sixteen and nineteen who are charged with the less serious offenses called misdemeanors.

The new laws mark a milestone in the progressive administration of justice. Laws, however, do not administer themselves. They are as good or as bad as the vision, initiative, and skill of those entrusted with their administration and interpretation. The city of New York has reason to have confidence in its Court of General Sessions, the oldest criminal court in this country. The social vision of its judges, and the high standards which have been established and maintained by its probation department assure an efficient and realistic use of the law.

The other criminal courts in New York City are attempting to strengthen their probation services. If this is done and there is available in all the courts adequate and dynamic probation investigation and treatment, the Youth Offender Law can be developed into a socially useful instrument in dealing with young offenders.

The procedures, however, have been planned to reach those young people who already have committed antisocial acts. They will not keep young people from getting into trouble. A wise community tries to prevent delinquency before it happens.

I'm in the Army Now

By LT. JOHN M. KAHLERT, U. S. ARMY

Formerly on the staff of the Child Welfare Division, Illinois Department of Public Welfare

EVER so often I receive a request for information about "the use of social workers in the army." When I was inducted a year ago some of my colleagues said to me, "Now at last we know someone who can give us the dope about how the USO and the Red Cross really function." While a buck private's position is hardly the vantage point from which to view the over-all picture of army policies and operation, an ex-social worker can hardly help observe his own reactions to army life, and several people have suggested that I write mine down. For, among other things, civilians sometimes do manifest an amazing lack of understanding about how the army functions. The father of one of my friends wrote: "Since you're in the army I should think you could be a sergeant just as well as a private." There is just no way to explain some things, and after a while you quit trying.

I should point out, however, that these remarks coming from a single, rather introspective male in his thirties, who has enjoyed a considerable degree of personal independence, would be quite different if they came from a youngster in his teens whose social and personal patterns might be less firmly established. Also I should like to make clear that I have had opportunity to observe only a limited sector of army life, since I have been assigned only to non-combatant duty because of a limited service classification. However, three months basic training for the medical corps in a Replacement Training Center, two and a half months at the station hospital of an air cadet training field, and my present assignment at an Army Air Force Classification Center, have given me a varied army experience. Moreover, the army is kept together by a great volume of regulation and tradition so that it is safe to say that, within certain circumstantial limits, conditions in one branch of the service are relatively similar to those in another.

The first question people always ask a soldier is, "Well, how do you like the army?" Usually this is a perfunctory inquiry so I usually give a perfunctory answer. "You look well," they then remark; and I have to admit that, whatever my attitude, the army does seem to agree with me. I am in much better shape than when I was inducted, which is not to say that there was not considerable resistance to the conditioning process or that it was not accompanied by a good many grunts and groans.

The next question invariably is, "How is the food?" Today I can reply, "It's really very good," but not so long ago I would have been much less complimentary, to put it mildly. During my basic training days I occasionally would be detailed to take a two-wheeled cart down to the battalion warehouse for the day's rations, as part of my turn at K.P. Here I had an opportunity to observe that food purchased by the government is of excellent quality. But what can happen to it by the time it reaches your plate is sometimes phenomenal. The quality of a given company's mess depends to a great extent on the ability and interest of the mess officers and whether the mess hall is operated for the benefit of the men or the convenience of the kitchen personnel. It is difficult to cook large quantities of food in an appetizing manner, although it is my experience that this can be and frequently is overcome when an honest attempt is made to do so.

Clothing and equipment are of high quality. My older brother, a veteran of the last war, was astonished when I listed the changes of clothing which were issued to me—cotton, denim, and wool—the field jacket, raincoat and other items, including toilet articles. At the reception center we were carefully measured and all clothing issued accordingly. If a pair of pants or some other article does not happen to fit it is always possible, with a little patience perhaps, to get it altered or exchanged for one that does.

MEDICAL care is important. While working in the hospital one of my duties was to keep certain records of treatment during Sick Call—the time during the day when the dispensary is open to all comers. I liked the medical officers in charge and respected their professional ability. One needs to understand, however, that the army is not primarily a health and welfare agency. It is a combat agency providing preventive or remedial medical care in order to maintain a man on active duty or to return him to it. If he is acutely ill the army will use all of its excellent diagnostic and treatment services, but it is likely to pass over minor complaints that may be uncomfortable but not seriously incapacitating. The medical officers tended to adopt the traditional attitude that anyone reporting for Sick Call was trying to get out of work unless the contrary was beyond question. If a man reported general feelings of malaise without any fever or digestive disturbance he was given a dose of a special tonic referred to as "Smubs Mixture," a concoction of all the foul smelling but harm-

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less drugs on the list. It tasted and smelled so bad that it was a courageous man indeed who returned unless there was something really wrong with him.

Great emphasis is placed on the prevention of venereal disease. Although the army advocates sexual continence, a man will not be punished for exposing himself to possible venereal infection, but he may get into trouble if he fails to make use of the facilities for prophylaxis provided both on and off army posts. About every three months every soldier is required to listen to a "sex morality" lecture and to see a moving picture describing the nature, prevention, and cure of venereal disease. The movie is an excellent illustration of good public health education.

ONCE in a while, someone asks about army discipline. Is it arbitrary? Does a rigid officer caste exist? I draw upon my basic training days for comments on this point, for this experience probably more closely approximates regular army life than any other I have had.

Like a great many other people, my concepts of army life came mainly from the movies. I expected the backbone of the army to be composed of men like Victor McLaglen—loud, tough, rough and ready fighters who were pretty dumb, but had hearts of gold, and would never let a pal down. It had never occurred to me that the selective service system operates so universally that the army cannot help but be a cross section of the country's male population within certain age limits. I have observed little of the domination and petty persecution classically associated with army life, although I know it does exist.

It happens that almost all commissioned officers I have had dealings with have been men whom it has been possible for me to like, and in most instances to respect. Would I could say as much for non-commissioned officers. To be sure, their position is more difficult in some respects since they must deal directly with the men and see that orders issued from above are carried out. But I can recall few people toward whom I have felt a greater antagonism than a couple of corporals encountered during the course of my basic training. They were inexperienced kids around twenty years of age who were accustomed to and seemed to know no other methods of dealing with people than those they had learned on the alley lot. Here I will accept part of the blame, for while I could understand intellectually that it looked nice if everyone kept his shoes shined, his shirt pockets buttoned, his hands out of his pockets, and his hat at the precise angle on his forehead so that it came within two fingers of his right eyebrow, it was difficult for me at first to take such things seriously. At any rate, the little corporals took it upon themselves to see that I mended the error of my ways. It was not that I minded correction, but rather that I resented the manner in which it was done. After all, I was not trying to sabotage.

On the other hand, the army has given a good many men, including myself, a very democratic experience. If I had had anything to say about it, I probably would not have chosen to live with a group of midwestern day laborers or with a bunch of boys from the hills of North Carolina, but I know I benefited from the association. I still correspond occasionally with one man from McPherson County, Kan., whose intelligence as indicated by the army classification tests was probably just borderline. He had never finished the eighth grade, had been in jail for bootlegging, could never remember the name of the commanding general at inspection time, and more often than not came home drunk on Saturday night. Nevertheless, he had a good sense of humor and was always the first to lend a hand if there was work to be done. When he left for an unknown destination just before payday, I was glad to lend him ten dollars and was confident that he would return it—which he did, from Hawaii. The rest of my original tent-mates were of a somewhat similar cast. I will admit that I got tired of their endless discussions of liquor and women.

What about the USO? Perhaps many of you have heard veterans of the last war complain about the service organizations that functioned at that time—but I have yet to hear anyone remark that he thought the USO was a "gyp." My own experience is that it fills a real need and does it very well. I readily recall the first Sunday we were allowed to leave the Replacement Training Center. I visited the USO to listen to the symphony broadcast as I had frequently done at home, hoping that it might provide at least a slight thread of continuity to my existence. Still very vivid in my mind is the coco-cola hour which followed, during which James Melton sang "The Hills of Home." The Soldier's Club in the town near the air field to which I went was small but pleasant. Probably the nicest thing it did was to arrange for girls to attend our Detachment dances at the local country club. There is little I can tell about the Red Cross, since I have had few occasions to use its facilities. However, I have known several men who were grateful for financial assistance with emergency furloughs at a time of death or serious illness at home.

The movement of men from one section of the country to another has had certain very beneficial results. People are becoming acquainted with "foreigners" and find them not nearly so strange as they have always been pictured. Not long ago a doctor gave me a lift downtown in his car. In the course of our conversation he remarked, "Until the soldiers started coming into this city, we didn't know there was any kind of a Yankee except a damyankee." The influx of northern men, both white and Negro, into the South has undoubtedly stirred up the racial question, but I cannot help but feel that this has been a good thing even though some of the developments that follow may be painful, as growth so often is.

IF there is any general feeling among soldiers that they are carrying an unequal burden of the war effort it certainly is not crystallized. No skilled or professional worker, however, can help but be aware of the fact that his relatives and friends back home are enjoying work opportunities that are more professionally satisfying and more remunerative. While I do not really mind any necessary hardships—and so far they have been few—I am keenly aware that so long as I am in the army I am losing opportunities for significant professional experience which will limit my ability to compete with my contemporaries in any employment situation where years of experience is heavily weighted. Since the most obvious instance of this kind of situation is a civil service position, I find myself wondering whether there is not a good deal to be said in defense of veteran's preference.

According to a recent advertising slogan, "Morale is a lot of little things." I agree heartily. Mail, for instance, has a tremendous influence on a soldier's attitude. But it is important to remember that morale is a lot of big

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things, too, one of which is an opportunity to do a job which makes the maximum use of one's talents and capacities. For this reason, the army classification system has special significance. The army has vastly improved its procedures in this area over any comparable period in its history, but the job of classifying so many millions of men is immense. There are inherent difficulties in the task of placing men in satisfactory army jobs, for though there may be a superabundance of men with one kind of qualification and a lack of men with another, quotas for a given date must be filled from whatever manpower resources are immediately available. Inevitably, a certain number of men are going to be assigned to work which is not their first choice, or to occupations with which they are totally unfamiliar but which they can learn without much difficulty.

Fortunately I was interviewed at the reception center by a former member of the staff of the U. S. Employment Service who at least was familiar with the term "social work" and understood the differences between certain kinds of social work positions. Together we thumbed through a large index of job classifications to find one that would be applicable and then, having decided on one that seemed to fit, we turned to a smaller manual entitled "Occupations Useful to the Army." This contained no reference to social work whatever. Since I thought something in statistics would be a good second choice, we then investigated this possibility. The only classification in this field was that of statistical clerk, but after considering the pros and cons we chose that, deciding it would be better to be classified as "useful" rather than as a social worker. This probably was a mistake, for in due course I found myself assigned to a clerical job in the record room of the hospital at an Army Air Force training field. In view of my classification this was a logical placement, but nevertheless it proved to be a blind alley. Eventually I was reclassified as a psychological assistant and was transferred to the Psychological Research Unit of one of the Army Air Force Classification Centers. While this change could have been brought about through my own efforts, in all honesty I must confess that it resulted from an unsolicited letter to the adjutant general from a former employer and friend who held the rank of colonel in the last war.

Only recently has the army begun to make any attempt to use the professional skills of social workers in any special capacity, and that to a very limited degree, but a "social worker" classification has finally been established. Some are finding their way into classification programs and a few are being used in the training of illiterates. Recently a small number of diagnostic units have been set up, manned by social workers and psychologists under the direction of a psychiatrist. In view of the fact that the demand for psychiatrists and psychologists greatly exceeds the supply, it seems strange that so little conscious effort has been made to use the skills of trained social workers in a related capacity.

Another important aspect of morale is that a job shall be purposeful. People can forego comforts, endure hardships, accomplish all sorts of disagreeable tasks cheerfully, if they know that the results will be worth it. For this reason it seems important for both the civilian and military war effort that the objectives of this war be stated as clearly and demonstrated as concretely as possible. In fighting for democracy, we find ourselves in the difficult position of fighting for a concept that has been but imperfectly realized. It is all very well to talk about the four freedoms in glowing terms. What will they mean in practical situations—both immediate and future?

Social Workers as Board Members

By CLARENCE KING

WHEN should a social worker accept appointment on the board of a social agency? Here are a few examples of such service. In some of them it seems to have been a mistake.

In the City of S., opinion on the Children's Home board was divided as to whether the home should establish a foster home program. The conservatives were in the majority and were satisfied with running the home as an old-fashioned orphanage. Miss Black who had been executive for twelve years was leaving to be married. The board "adored" her. This was their own word for the way the members felt about her. They had come to have implicit confidence in her judgment. A motion to elect her to the board was unanimously adopted. The new executive was better trained than Miss Black, who had had only a narrow institutional experience. Nevertheless, no matter what question of policy arose during a board meeting, all heads turned automatically toward Miss Black for advice. They were disinclined to accept leadership from their new executive.

Moral: To serve on the board of the agency of which you have been the executive may seriously embarrass your successor.

In the City of N., the Family Welfare Society came to an untimely end. I was interested in getting a diagnosis as to the cause of death. A member of the staff of the Family Welfare Association of America told me: "It died because there were too many social workers on the board!" I sought the last president of the agency who had officiated at its demise. He was a social worker of national reputation, broad experience, and charming personality. "Yes," he said, "the City of N., at that time was the fashionable place for 'high-powered' social workers to live. Several of them were executives of national agencies. Most of them, like myself, were commuters. It seemed a good opportunity to get their advice on matters of social work policy. So we added more and more of them to our board. As we social workers grew in number and talked our own jargon at board meetings, the attendance of lay board members began to fall off. There came lean financial years in the community. We social workers had scared away the laymen who might have met the emergency. We could not mobilize the finances of the community and the agency died."

Moral: If social workers are to serve on the board, they should be few and far between.

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Mr. W., an experienced social worker, served as vice-chairman of the board for which I was executive. Year after year we reelected him to that position. Chairmen changed but Mr. W. continued in office. He was always present and could be relied upon to preside skilfully whenever the lay chairman was absent. His experienced guidance was invaluable, but at last Mr. W. declined to have his name presented again for reelection. I expostulated with him saying that it was his duty to accept. He quietly replied, "That position ought to be educating somebody else."

Moral: Service on a board is an unrivalled opportunity for some *layman* to secure insight into social work. Social workers should not monopolize such educational advantages.

In B. City, a social agency had on its board a former social worker, George ....., who had turned businessman. When I became executive of the agency, I found George my greatest ally. He had been in the community for fifteen years and was accepted as a community leader. He had wide influence outside of social work circles. He kept in touch with national social work trends but was a careful student of his community. He was never any embarrassment to me as executive, quite the contrary. Even though I might not be able to discuss a proposed policy with him in advance, I knew I could count on him. In board meetings he seldom said anything until the others had spoken. He would sit quietly pulling at his pipe while one layman after another talked down my pet proposal. At last the chairman would say, "Well, George, what do you think about it?" Then George would take his pipe from his mouth and quietly explain the issue in simple language, readily convincing them that they were mistaken in their opposition.

Moral: One social worker on a board can be a great help in policy decisions if he understands when and how to speak.

WHAT, THEN, ARE THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES of having social workers serve on social agency boards? Is not the answer to be found by listing the chief reasons for having a board and then asking to what extent the presence of the social worker serves such purposes?

Interpreting the work to the public. If the board is to act as an effective bridge between the staff and the community it is, of course, important that each member be an authentic representative of the community, able to influence an important segment of the population. Any expert, by his very expertness, tends to become less of a rank-and-file member of the geographical community than a representative of his professional group. Social workers are as a rule so itinerant that they seldom stay in any community long enough to become thoroughly representative.

Giving sponsorship and prestige. Many social agency boards are weighted too heavily with persons having financial and social prestige. Such sponsorship may be indispensable in the days when the organization is getting under way, but as time goes on it should be broadened as rapidly as possible to include persons who are representative of other important community groups, particularly organized labor. The presence of social workers on a board can add little from the standpoint of community prestige. In the City of S., a social agency languished for years because its board was known to consist "only of social workers, women and ministers." When reorganized so as to include men and women with more community prestige, it became a vigorous and effective instrument for service.

Raising money or influencing appropriations. Obviously social workers have little to contribute (literally) in this area. The defunct Family Welfare Society in the City of N., is an example of the financial danger of having too many social workers on the board. However, something should be said in favor of having at least one social worker present to represent the agency before an appropriating body or budget committee. This should generally be the executive rather than a board member. The presence of financially influential board members at the hearing has a favorable effect on most appropriating bodies, but it is usually important to have the committee's questions answered promptly and accurately by a person who is well informed about agency operations. In most instances this will be the executive or a staff member. Sometimes an influential board member who is uninformed insists on giving all the replies, and if the committee discovers that he is bluffing, it may have a serious effect on the appropriation granted. However in one respect, a social worker is at a disadvantage before an appropriating committee, for there is often an assumption that a salaried worker will be more biased and less disinterested in his testimony than a volunteer board member.

Interpreting the community to the staff. To serve in this capacity the board should be, as far as possible, a cross section of the community. If it is to be a testing ground where the executive and his staff can try out their plans and learn realistically how to get them accepted by the community, the presence of social workers can be of little help. Of course, the mere absence of social workers from board membership does not necessarily make the board representative. We all know the "uptown" board of a "downtown" settlement, representative only of a narrow, financing group. A board made up of social workers, employed in the district might be more realistic, but neither group would actually represent the settlement's immediate constituents nor the wider general community.

Choosing, supervising or removing the executive. A professional social worker probably has a clearer understanding than a lay board member of the qualities needed in a social work executive. However, the board in search of a new executive can consult experienced social workers in an advisory capacity. It is not necessary that they should be members of the board. To have an experienced social work executive serving on the board may "cramp the style" of the new executive in giving leadership to the board. A dynamic social worker may find it impossible to relax into the more passive role of a board member and may usurp the position of the executive.

Making policy decisions. This would seem to be the most valid reason for having social workers on boards. We are frequently reluctant to trust decisions on policy to an inexpert lay board. Yet this is a necessary phenomenon of democracy. No major policy made by experts can endure unless accepted by the community (except in a

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fascist state). Furthermore, the layman's participation in policy making is essential if he is to be an effective interpreter to the community. An expert advisory committee composed of social workers might be a great help to the executive and his staff in working out difficult, detailed policies. In most such instances, it would be safer in the long run to have these recommendations explained to and adopted by a representative (and therefore inexpert) board. In connection with George, the one time worker on my board in B. City, would not greater skill on my part in interpreting my proposals have obviated the necessity of having them explained by an ex-social worker? The late William Hodson, in proposing a city ordinance establishing a lay "advisory board" for the New York City Welfare Department, opposed adding the commissioner of hospitals to the board. He said that he could walk into the commissioner's office whenever he wished and receive invaluable advice without putting him on this board. He implied that what he wanted was a group of men and women who could "advise" him as to community attitudes and could help him to modify those attitudes.

In conclusion, it should be emphasized that the most appropriate type of board for the inclusion of social workers is the *advisory board* which is to recommend social work policies. It is my conviction that, in general, the best plan is to have social workers serve in an advisory capacity to the executive or to the lay *administrative board* which must assume responsibility for getting these recommendations accepted by the public. On this administrative board there should not be more than one or two social workers at most, and they should be chosen less for their knowledge of social work technique than for their understanding of the community and their ability to influence and "educate" their board member colleagues. Then there are two special types of boards on which social workers may serve more appropriately than laymen. One is the *coordinating board* which is frequently composed, *ex-officio*, of the executives of several agencies or departments where it is desirable that they shall work together as a unit. Another is the *judicial board*, which may sit in somewhat the same capacity as a court to hear appeals on contested issues of policy. Controversy as to whether a social worker should serve on a board will frequently be found to result from a lack of clear understanding as to the purposes which the board itself is to serve.

The Untrained Worker in a Casework Setting

By ELMA H. ASHTON

Associate Director, Home Service, Eastern Area, American Red Cross

THE SUBJECT, "The Untrained Worker in a Casework Setting," necessitates a definition of "the untrained worker" and "a casework setting," for if we know what a *trained* worker is we can arrive at a concept of an untrained worker. Therefore I asked myself, "Is a trained worker one who has a graduate degree in social work?" My answer came out of some recent experiences. I recalled an institute at a state conference in which about one hundred social workers participated. The one person in the group holding a graduate degree is chief social worker in a child guidance clinic; the remainder of the 10 percent who are designated as trained are credited with six months or less of training; and 90 percent have had no formal social work training.

When I asked a supervisor in an agency in a large city what kind of job her untrained workers were doing, she replied that the worker without professional training but with long experience under supervision was performing more adequately than some of the "professionals." In other settings, the terms trained and untrained have shifted from year to year as more and more workers have attended schools of social work; in still others, the person who has had experience in a department of public welfare or the Work Projects Administration is considered by the community as trained.

Thus even in 1943, "trained" is a comparative term in social work and varies from state to state and from community to community. Perhaps the only definition that could be generally accepted is, "The 'untrained worker' is the worker who has had neither formal training nor experience in a social work agency."

As to "a casework setting," if I knew what casework was, I would know what a casework setting was.

But what is casework?

Mary Richmond led a long procession of caseworkers who to the present day are still trying to define casework. The Proceedings of the National Conference of Social Work record this effort and it is elaborated in other social work literature.

MISS RICHMOND directed the thinking of social workers as to how to be helpful to the individual client and, following her lead, we began to be aware that we needed to gain knowledge and skill in working with people. Caseworkers recognized the significance of this new emphasis and turned to the psychiatrist and psychologist for help, going deeply into the realm of feeling and behavior. Our literature reveals a period in which we called ourselves caseworkers but attempted to be analysts, therapists, or whatever our mentors were. Our leaders then began to point out the difference between psychoanalysis and casework. The economic depression, the national relief and later social security programs accelerated our speed toward professional identity. The population of the United States became a potential case load and the federal government set up national agencies. States and localities began to recognize the need for better community planning, for clarifying functions of existing agencies, and creating new agencies to meet newly recognized needs. Social workers were sought for that strategic spot—working directly with the client or supervising the worker who worked directly with the client—in administering the agency's service to individuals.

We who had been calling ourselves caseworkers moved over into these jobs. Naturally we felt great frustration. We had been learning more and more about individuals, about how they feel and why they behave as they do, and had begun to concentrate on our relationship with the

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client. Transferred to agencies with administrative heads who never heard of "casework," with laws, rules, regulations, limitations, and unprecedented case loads, we made a valiant effort to maintain the casework selves we had just begun to find. We went through a period of saying, "If we didn't have to pay attention to this rule or that we could be doing casework." When we could not feel adequate to the job we had to do in the agency, we thought of casework as something that was our own, separate and apart from the agency.

It took us some years to regard the agency as a proper object of respect, and longer to recognize the agency's service as our only reason for being, professionally. By 1939 caseworkers were in the midst of an intense period of examining, questioning, and trying to define what they were doing. Schools of thought and individual points of view emerged and caseworkers everywhere were asking and trying to answer the question, "What is casework?" We had separated ourselves from the analyst and had connected ourselves with the agency; but we were defining our job as a method, and methods differ with individuals.

Two years later the economic depression was beginning to lift, and we were settling down with reasonable case loads in agencies in some of which there was obvious evidence of the use of our knowledge and skill in general administration, personnel standards, and definition of function; and in which significant advances had been made in the recognition of the client who comes for help. We were continuing to develop skills in working with clients when, with American participation in World War II, the population of the United States again became a potential case load. New agencies began to come into being and existing agencies to redefine functions in terms of new needs. Again the services of caseworkers were sought for that strategic spot—administering the agency's service to the individual who comes for that service.

Perhaps at this point it is timely to define casework in terms of the purpose for which we are hired rather than what we do after we are hired; or find some other term to designate that purpose.

WE recognize that agencies are not created for caseworkers; that social agencies are created by a community (local, state, or national) because the majority of the community is willing to contribute money for the administration of services. Some communities want service administered as effectively as possible; some want that, but cannot find qualified workers; others do not know how to insure effective administration; and still others do not care how the job is done. In this picture, persons who designate themselves as caseworkers because of their training and experience represent a very small minority of the persons administering social services to individuals. Any one of the community agencies would, however, be a base of operation for a person who calls herself a caseworker; in fact, only in such an agency can she operate as a caseworker. But agencies hire untrained and partially trained, as well as more adequately trained workers to administer their services to the individual.

Today in a privately supported agency in a city of medium size, the newly appointed supervisor is a graduate of a school of social work, with five years of supervisory experience. Of six staff members working directly with clients, one is a college graduate with a major in sociology; one, a college graduate with an additional year at an unaccredited school of social work; one, a graduate of a midwestern accredited school but with no previous social work experience; another, a graduate of an eastern accredited school of social work with one year of previous experience.

In a southern state, there are seventy-five counties, each with a department of public welfare which administers categorical assistance and general relief, and carries out other welfare functions defined by law. In the capital, the Department of Public Welfare is directed by a superintendent with a year of training in a school of social work and five years experience in a social agency; a casework supervisor with a graduate degree in social work and two years of supervisory experience; five persons who work directly with clients, with training and experience varying from four quarters of accredited training and three years of experience to none of either.

In the small county seat of a rural county, a superintendent of welfare with six months training and no previous experience is doing the whole job; in another town, the superintendent of welfare has been in his present position for twelve years, carrying the whole job until recently, when he hired a local girl fresh from college; in a third town, a twenty-three-year-old high school graduate with former experience as supervisor on a WPA project recently has been hired.

In this picture, national, state, and local, with a multiplicity of services designed for individuals and wide variation in administrative programs, we find that such services are being administered by people with varying backgrounds, and that those with a year or more of training constitute a small minority.

IN general, definitions of casework imply that it is a *method* in which the worker assumes responsibility for helping the client. Casework, then, must be an effective, helpful way of giving a service; which means that we cannot know *what is* casework until it is an accomplished fact. The worker from "X" School may think the worker from "Y" School is not "doing casework." Their methods of working with clients differ and each thinks the other is not performing helpfully with clients. Both are sure the workers who have not been to an accredited school of social work cannot "do casework" The supervisor looks at the day by day performance. She reads an interview of the college graduate with no social work training and says, "This is a beautiful piece of casework." She reads an interview of a "professional" and says, "This isn't casework." Is it surprising that the lay public has difficulty finding out what casework is? Casework in most instances has been defined as a method which produces the results expected by the person who is evaluating the results—caseworker, supervisor, or teacher. If what we are doing with the individual is done well, we call it casework; if it is not done well, we do not give it the recognition of a name.

Those of us who have gained knowledge and skill through training and experience, sometimes do what we do with clients, poorly, blunderingly, destructively. Those of us who have never had the opportunity to go to a school of social work sometimes carry out our responsibility in relation to the client skilfully and helpfully. Could we agree that one thing is common to all of us, no matter what our philosophy or our equipment in training and experience: that the common base of operation is our direct work with individuals in the administration

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of social services designed for individuals? If we could let that kind of service be called casework, or find another simple name for it, we could see more clearly the job that is being done today and, I believe, be more effective in our agencies.

Any of these settings—local, state, and national agencies—thus, become casework settings, for all are settings in which a caseworker, so defined, can operate. She may be in a family agency, helping a wife work out plans following the sudden departure of her husband overseas; in a child placement agency helping a child through a difficult separation experience, and with a new way of living; in a public assistance agency helping an aged client apply for aid; in the American Red Cross helping a sick wife get her husband home on an emergency furlough; in a hospital helping a patient in relation to some problem of illness. No matter who she is, nor in what agency she is working, she is responsible for administering the particular service of that agency to individuals.

HAVING arrived at my concept of an "untrained worker" and "a casework setting," I saw the records of about twenty-five such workers in such settings, visited a number of agencies employing such workers in such settings, and mentally reviewed my own relevant experience.

One worker who made a deep impression on me might be mistaken for a maid doing the menial chores around the office. Her grammar and vocabulary indicate that her formal education is less than the eighth grade level. To listen to her discuss her cases, however, is to realize she has an intuitive sense of how to do her job responsibly and helpfully. She clearly defines her purpose in relation to the client, warmly relates herself to him, and knows that each individual has the right to and will make his own choices. She is careful to carry out the regulations and follow the procedures of her agency. She knows something about her own inadequacies and is eager for help from those who respect what she does but who know more than she.

I think of another untrained worker in a similar setting. She was born "on the right side of the tracks," speaks well, and undoubtedly would be one of the centers of attention at an afternoon tea. She "loves to be helpful," is untiring in her efforts to "give to the poor and needy," and glows with satisfaction as she directs the life of another into what seems to her the path of rectitude. Read her record of the case of which she is especially proud and you will see good intentions in action. A very young girl came into the office bringing her new baby, born out of wedlock. Before she had an opportunity to make her request, the worker rushed her into action to find the man and formalize the marriage. Momentarily, the "morals" of the two nice young people were saved, but I still wonder what the girl wanted from the agency.

A third worker represents another and very familiar variety. You can tell by the set of her mouth and the posture of her body that she gets great satisfaction out of withholding and punishing. The miserable client standing in front of her is pregnant and needs some help to get to a doctor, and the worker is lashing at her with words because that husband of hers is too "no account" to be accepted by the army and does not provide for her.

I know I have described the extremes of performance. I know, too, that between the extremes there are many shades of variation. Hundreds of untrained workers are responsibly carrying out their jobs to the best of their ability, some knowing their inadequacies, some not knowing. Hundreds should never have been hired to work with people.

If we are to be realistic, we must recognize that agencies are manned by workers whose training and experience vary from none of either to the best of both; that individuals within that range differ as would any comparable group of individuals; that the schools of social work vary greatly in the kind and quality of training they have offered those individuals; and that the capacity, knowledge, and skill of the individual are not necessarily in direct proportion to the school credits accumulated.

The schools have made great strides in weeding out those who have gross difficulties in working with people and in helping the rest of us develop the kind of knowledge and skill which we believe every individual has the right to meet when he comes to an agency for service. There remains, however, the simple human fact that in striving to learn how to do a job, we take whatever help we can from those we respect and evolve a method of working which feels right to us.

IT seems timely to focus not specifically on what the untrained worker is doing, but rather on what all of us who are administering services to individuals are doing. We have come through a period of concentration on methods of working with people and arrived at what seems to me a healthy recognition of differences. We must continue to examine and redefine our methods but we must look, also, at our reason for being—the purpose for which we are hired. Do we know that agencies created to offer services to individuals hire trained workers for only a small portion of the jobs; that we cannot operate as caseworkers except in the various agency settings; and that the only common base of operation of trained caseworkers is that of the total group of trained and untrained workers—the job of administering the agency's service to the individual who comes for that service?

The early 1930's presented a picture similar to that of today. Agencies needed workers to administer their services. Untrained people carried the burden of the job. Those who were the most adequate discovered their limitations and went from jobs to schools of social work. Today many of them are in leadership positions in social work.

For years to come, the untrained worker will continue to be used in one of the most strategic spots in the agency—she will continue to be the person to whom the client comes for the agency's service; for the supply of trained workers cannot meet the demand.

Knowledge of the wide range of performance in casework today only strengthens the belief that every person who comes to a social agency for service has a right to the highest quality of service an agency can offer; and that only through a deep inner experience in gaining knowledge and skill, does a worker really become equipped to offer such service. This knowledge leads to the conviction that the trained workers in agencies today have a responsibility to help the administrative heads gain an appreciation of quality in service; to offer more and better supervision to workers; to help the inadequately trained get into the schools of social work equipped to offer them what they need; and to weed out those who should be working with something less sensitive than human beings.

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Here in Washington . . .

By Rilla Schroeder

AFTER involved legislative shenanigans the Thomas-Hill federal aid to education bill (S. 637) has been recommitted to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor where it probably will slumber for the duration of the 78th Congress.

The fight, led by Taft of Ohio, was based principally on the charge that the bill imposed federal control upon local school systems. There were other objections, such as those of Robertson of Wyoming, who saw in it "inward, sinister, and hidden purposes"; and spokesmen for the National Catholic Welfare Conference, who held it unjust that parents sending their children to parochial schools be taxed to provide funds for public schools, but the Taft theme was stressed. As a matter of record, the sponsors of the bill worded it most carefully to avoid any implication that Washington was trying to gain control of the educational system. The first section explicitly forbids "any agency or officer of the United States to control the administration, curriculum, instruction, methods of instruction, or materials of instruction" of public schools anywhere, at any time.

However, instead of attempting to improve these provisions of the bill, opponents of the measure proceeded to disregard their own arguments and supported almost to a man (Taft included) an amendment proposed by Langer of North Dakota, a Catholic, forbidding discrimination because of race, creed or color in the administration not only of federal aid, but of state moneys which the federal funds would supplement. Aside from obvious questions of constitutionality, the amendment would have given the federal government unprecedented powers over the public schools.

The amendment was opposed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In a telegram to Senator Thomas, Walter White, head of the NAACP, quoted a wire he had sent Senator Langer: "Your amendment would not strengthen the bill. It might jeopardize passage of the bill. The NAACP urges that you do not introduce your proposed amendment." Senator Thomas read this message on the floor, and an equally forthright telegram from the American Teachers' Association, representing teachers in Negro schools. Nevertheless, the Langer amendment was carried by a vote of 40 to 37, and of course alienated all southern support of the measure. Immediately Senator Taft proposed recommittal which was promptly done.

The original bill provided, briefly: distribution, on an enrolled scholar basis, of $200,000,000 annually for wartime emergency needs—to keep schools open not less than 160 days a year, to employ additional teachers for overcrowded classes, to adjust teachers' salaries to increased living costs, to raise substandard teachers' salaries; second, distribution of a permanent annual fund of $100,000,000 on the basis of financial need, to help equalize public elementary and secondary educational opportunities within and among the states.

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PROSPECTS THAT AN INCREASING NUMBER of fathers will be inducted into the armed forces gave impetus to passage of the bill liberalizing family allowances, although the measure was sure of approval from the beginning. The new bill extends to all non-commissioned men and women in the service the benefits provided under the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942. Previously only dependents of men in the four lowest grades were eligible. Under the new bill, dependents are divided into three classes instead of two as formerly. Classes and allowances are:

CLASS A: Wife only, $50; wife and one child, $80; wife and two children, $100, plus $20 for each additional child; child only, $42, plus $20 for each additional child; divorced wife, $42; divorced wife and one child, $72, plus $20 for each additional child. The amount paid to a divorced wife must not be more than the alimony ordered by the court.

CLASS B: Dependents other than those defined in Classes A and B-1, $37.

CLASS B-1: Parent only, $50; two parents, $68; one parent and one brother or sister, $68, plus $11 for each additional brother or sister; two parents and one brother or sister, $79, plus $11 for each additional brother or sister; brother or sister only, $42, plus $11 for each additional brother or sister.

Increases are carried entirely by the government, the amount contributed by the serviceman or woman remaining the same. Allowances for dependents of enlisted females (WACS, WAVES, and so on) are the same except that the recipients must be dependent upon her for their chief support.

EIGHT GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND THE Red Cross now have a finger in the pie of finding jobs for returning servicemen. Reemployment Bulletin Number 1, issued by selective service, lists the agencies and the cooperating civilian organizations. With approximately 1,000 servicemen and women being discharged daily at present, the job of finding suitable work for each of them is already assuming colossal proportions. At the conclusion of hostilities the task will be herculean.

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SINCE THE NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION folded, Aubrey Williams, its aforetime chief, has been drifting around looking for a job suited to his talents and in line with his social conscience. He has found it at last and has joined the staff of the National Farmers Union as director of organization for the eastern and southern states.

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AFTER ALL THE UPROAR OVER ALLEGED draft dodgers in Washington government agencies, the Costello committee of the House has decided that the only problem of deferment of federal employees centers about the War and Navy Departments. In a report published October 25 the committee admits that fewer than 6,838 men of draft age, including fathers and 4-Fs, are in government service in Washington. The committee estimates that about 900,000 men of draft age are working for Uncle Sam, but found that the vast majority are employed by either the War or Navy Departments outside of Washington or in government arsenals, shipyards, and other types of war service.

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A HOUSE AMENDMENT TO S. 763 (THE substitute bill passed by the Senate in place of the Wheeler "save the fathers" bill) was adopted October 26, removing selective service from the jurisdiction of the War Manpower Commission. In its present form, this amendment would play havoc with the manpower program. S. 763 (in conference at this writing) would halt the further drafting of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers until all other eligibles have been inducted. As rewritten in the House Military Affairs Committee, the measure also provides that no one shall be inducted because of the nature of his occupation, thus nullifying the War Manpower Commission's non-deferrable list, under which men in certain occupations may be inducted regardless of their family status.

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The Common Welfare

Preventive Techniques

PREVENTIVE community action, rather than pious words about tolerance, is the new emphasis in dealing with racial tension. The American Civil Liberties Union has just issued a report on "How to Prevent a Race Riot in Your Home Town," by Winifred Raushenbush, which details six steps to be taken to reduce friction and bring about better understanding and cooperation among racial groups: The organization of a permanent public relations committee; an adequate force of well trained and highly experienced white and Negro officers in colored and mixed neighborhoods; organization of a rumor committee of leading newspaper and radio people, to which citizens are directed to refer all rumors about racial difficulties; jobs, important civilian war assignments, and improved recreation for young people, white and colored; organization of an information committee to study local race relations, and of an action committee to work on fundamental causes of tension; enlistment of the clergy and of church members in helping "exorcise the powers of evil and hatred that have appeared like monsters among us."

There is heartening evidence that some cities are alert to their responsibilities for preventing racial outbreaks. Thus San Francisco last month called on Prof. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University to make a survey of the relations between white and Negro residents of that community. It was Professor Johnson who, a year ago, uncovered seven acute "tension areas" in and near Detroit. His warnings were disregarded. The San Francisco study, it is hoped, will serve as a demonstration of how, in the social as in the public health field, preventive techniques can be used to safeguard the community.

Uprooted Europeans

SOMETHING of the size and complexity of the human problems created by Nazi ruthlessness and by war are indicated in a study of "The Displacement of Population in Europe," by Eugene M. Kulischer, recently published by the International Labour Office. The report is of special significance to social workers, for many of the questions it poses constitute a sobering challenge to the goals and the techniques of their profession.

The study's carefully documented summaries indicate that more than 40,000,000 European men, women, and children have been torn from their homes since the beginning of the war.

The report shows that rescue and resettlement of these uprooted people will involve relief, rehabilitation, and social-economic planning on an unprecedented scale. In addition to organizing transport for the scattered people, millions will have to be fed, clothed, and given medical aid before they can be sent on their way. Families separated by flight, expulsion or deportation will have to be reunited. And "even when these people have returned to their countries, help will still be needed." Many will return to charred walls or bomb craters instead of homes, to gutted factories, and stripped farms. In some instances, labor requirements will not correspond to prewar distribution of population, and "it may be wiser to encourage and assist the persons concerned to remain where they are now or to transfer them to other regions where the prospects of employment and settlement are better than in their country of origin."

The report concludes that the human problems of the postwar period can be solved only by international cooperation, and through the reestablishment of "continuous and normal migration movements embracing all classes of migrants without distinction, whether their motives for seeking new homes are economic, social, religious, or political."

National Agency Coordination

THE incorporation of Associated Youth Serving Organizations last month signals another attack upon the long felt need for more coordination among national private agencies. In signing the articles, representatives of the Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Boys' Clubs of America, National Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, National Federation of Settlements, and the National Jewish Welfare Board agreed to associate together for "responsible consultation and joint activities" by means of "committee representation, commissions, conferences, and staff consultations."

There are several grounds for hope that the new venture will have real cooperative pulling power. Preceding months of discussion gave each agency ample opportunity to weigh the value of joint participation against any possible effect upon its own "sovereignty." Except for the Boy Scouts of America, whose board decided that such a move was not necessary at this time, the seven signing agencies are the largest in the field, with combined annual expenditures of over $3,000,000.

Hopeful, also, are AYSO plans for joint action as well as consultation and discussion. It proposes common projects at five points where a separate approach has made for confusion and unnecessary competition. These points include local community planning; community chests and other joint financing groups; federal government agencies and bureaus; other organized institutions, such as schools, churches, and labor unions; and program planning for racial, rural, and youth groups presenting special service problems. Under consideration is a small administrative staff and budget to implement these projects and other common services.

End of Experiment

AFTER three years of experimentation in providing medical care on a prepayment plan to extremely low income families, the Corlears Hook Medical Association in New York City has issued its final report. The project, sponsored by the medical society of the County of New York with the financial support of the New York Foundation, brought home medical care to the tenants of the Vladeck Houses, a housing project on the lower East Side. The services were supplied from a panel of physicians for a fixed fee of $3 a year per person. Though the fee was inadequate, neighborhood doctors were willing to participate in the plan as they had served some of

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the same people without pay at their offices or in the clinics of neighborhood hospitals.

The county medical society has extolled the experiment as proof of the practical worth of a system of home medical care with free choice of physicians for the medically indigent. But whether it demonstrated the most satisfactory medical care possible for a low income group was questioned by *The New York Times,* long time advocate for experimentation in group practice:

> We need a comparison, under the same conditions, of services by freely chosen physicians and by physicians who are not freely chosen and who practice in groups on the Mayo plan—precisely what Kaiser and medical cooperatives throughout the country are doing.

If the experiment proved nothing else, it showed that people of meager income are willing to contribute in advance of illness toward the cost of medical care. Nearly half the eligible tenants had joined the plan. As a result, the reduction in ambulance calls and in the out-patient case load of Gouverneur Hospital enabled that public agency to employ its facilities more effectively for intricate diagnostic service, laboratory work, and hospital care.

The National Conference

PLANS for a 1944 meeting of the National Conference of Social Work are already well underway. The decision to hold a national meeting in the coming year was made early in the fall by the conference's executive committee, after canvassing all the factors and risks involved, including transportation and hotel accommodations. Time and place of the meeting have not yet been determined but will be announced soon.

The program in 1944 will return to the old form of section sessions dropped at the two regional meetings in 1943. The conference afternoons will, as usual, be set aside for meetings of the associate groups.

Last month, the program committee met in New York to report on their plans. Themes around which these center are: the professional problems of recruiting, training, and personnel standards; the prevention of juvenile and youthful delinquency; provisions for the re-integration into communities of returned servicemen; postwar employment. A new professional emphasis in the conference program will be consideration of the value of war service experience to the future practice of social work.

Recruiting for Training

THE American Association of Social Workers, under its new administration, embarked this fall on a campaign to recruit students for the forty-two professional social work training schools. [See "Toward Mobilizing Social Workers," by Harriett M. Bartlett, October *Survey Midmonthly.*] A spur to the campaign comes from an estimated shortage of 10,000 workers in war and civilian agencies, and from the fact that the combined school enrolment of approximately 2,200 means that there is still a large gap between the numbers turned out and the numbers needed. Incentive also comes from the need for an important and concrete task which will help build *esprit de corps* within the association's widespread membership.

The campaign firing line is the local AASW chapter, with the main approach to college and high school students through speeches, distribution of literature, and consultation with vocational counselors and school administrators. However, the plan includes newspaper, radio, and other general publicity about professional social work opportunities.

National direction is under a special committee appointed by the AASW executive committee, which has absorbed representatives of the four associations of medical social workers, psychiatric social workers, group workers and schools of social work, all from an earlier Committee on Wartime Personnel.

Failure to date of an effort inaugurated last spring to secure $1,000,000 worth of social work scholarships through the War Manpower Commission puts added responsibility on the current campaign.

Clearly, the measure of success will be the number of students who enroll in training schools. Highly important, therefore, are procedures, yet to be worked out for recording such evidence.

Clearly, also, the campaign is designed with a long view rather than towards the immediate shortage of workers. Few enrollees will graduate from the schools before 1945. But even if the war comes to an early end, competent personnel will be greatly needed to meet the problems of postwar adjustment.

The association is thus putting its back into the job of building up a force of workers with basic training, available to meet either the war or postwar demands of the future.

Religion Speaks with One Voice

A STATEMENT of seven basic principles for peace has been issued by the Synagogue Council of America, the Federal Council of Churches, and the social action department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference. The seven section headings give the essentials of the document:

1. The Moral Law Must Govern the World.
2. The Rights of the Individual Must Be Secured.
3. The Rights of Oppressed Weak or Colonial Peoples Must Be Protected.
4. The Rights of Minorities Must Be Secured.
5. International Institutions to Maintain Peace With Justice Must Be Organized.
6. International Economic Cooperation Must Be Developed.
7. A Just Social Order Within Each State Must Be Achieved.

In substance, the seven principles are not new. What is new is this agreement upon them and, with that, the impact of organized religion forgetting its differences and summoning us to face great problems in terms of enduring moral values.

While the statement is not an official pronouncement of the three bodies, it is signed by 144 well known religious leaders, evenly representative of the three faiths. The announcement of the declaration was made by each organization, and each will use it in its own educational campaign. Also, the identical statements covering the seven points deal only with the moral foundations of peace. The special Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish approaches are expressed in separate preambles.

The months of negotiation in which were devised the practical means of working together have been fruitful. Out of the statesmanlike effort has come a forceful crystallization and a hopeful method of inter-faith cooperation.

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The Social Front

Security

INCREASE in contributions of both employers and workers to the federal old age and survivors insurance program, as scheduled under the Social Security Act, was urged by Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board, appearing before the Senate Finance Committee last month. Congress has twice stayed the increase in the rate from one to two percent. Mr. Altmeyer said that the total liability which has accrued for payment of benefits under the program is several times in excess of the amount in the present fund. "My own personal opinion," he stated, "is that the level premium cost of the present insurance system is likely to be in the neighborhood of 5.5 percent to 6 percent of payroll. Thus, instead of the present reserve fund being too large, the fund is small when tested on the basis which any private insurance company would be compelled to use." At present, 750,000 individuals are drawing monthly insurance benefits, with additional lump sum death benefits being made on some 10,000 deceased workers each month. The cost now averages about $14,000,000 a month. Studies based on the 1940 census show that, because of the growing proportion of the aged in the population, and the growing amount of benefits per person due to the fact that benefits are related to the length of time the recipient has been insured, annual disbursements eventually will be fifteen to twenty times the present figure.

Union Insurance— The Amalgamated Life and Health Insurance Company was established last month under New York State charter, and under an agreement between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the Clothing Manufacturers Association. The union announces that the company will provide benefits for 125,000 clothing workers and their families. It will operate in seventeen states where clothing workers are organized, with employers contributing 2 percent of their payrolls into the Amalgamated Insurance Fund. Neither the union nor the workers will contribute to the fund. Sidney Hillman, president of the union and chairman of the fund's board of trustees, stated that the plan was based on the three-year experience of the Chicago Joint Board, whose 15,000 members are covered by a union insurance company operating under an Illinois charter. Under the nationwide agreement, the insurance provisions will cover all production workers, whether or not they belong to the union, and also shipping clerks, clerks, and bookkeepers who belong to the Amalgamated. The Amalgamated group policies grant an outright $500 death benefit, and health and accident benefits of $8 a week for women and $12 a week for men, for a period not exceeding fifteen weeks in any twelve-month period. In case of accident, the indemnity begins from the first day of disability; in sickness, from the eighth day.

SBLI—Removal of the present limits on the amount of savings bank life insurance that may be sold to an individual was urged at the tri-state conference on SBLI, held in Lenox, Mass., recently. In a time of rising prices and the threat of inflation, several speakers pointed out, it is doubly important that this low cost form of insurance, devised by the late Justice Louis D. Brandeis particularly for the safeguarding of persons of small means, should be permitted the widest possible scope.

When SBLI was authorized by the New York legislature five years ago, state funds were appropriated to start the system. Through an amendment of the law, the system now operates "on its own."

Canadian Report— The report on "Social Security for Canada," offered as "a preliminary appraisal," sets forth the main features of existing social security legislation in Canada; methods by which "these provisions can be improved and extended, particularly by transformation of the coverage and the technique to a social insurance basis"; and the principles which must be considered in "the construction of a comprehensive social security system, suited to Canadian conditions." The outlines of a comprehensive system, offered in this notable public document of 145 pages, cover "universal risks" including medical care, child maintenance, funeral benefits, permanent disability, widows and orphans, old age retirement; and also employment risks, including unemployment insurance, sickness benefits, maternity benefits, industrial disability, accidents. A later supplementary study will examine "provincial and local welfare services and other constructive facilities most germane to a social security system." The report was prepared by Leonard C. Marsh, for the Advisory Committee on Reconstruction, of which F. Cyril James, chancellor of McGill University is chairman. Price 50 cents from the Advisory Committee on Reconstruction, Ottawa, Canada.

British Comparisons—On the basis of his recent American visit, Sir William Beveridge made some comparisons between British and American social security programs when he spoke before the Royal Statistical Society on October 12. He stated that freedom from want should be a goal within reach of both the United States and Britain, even though they do not always follow the same path to that end. He holds that attainment of the goal will be easier for the British because they are "less afraid of government than the people of the United States," and have the advantage of a greater homogeneity of population. The handling of social security in the United States seems to Sir William to be complicated by the much greater range in standard of living, and also by the division of political powers between federal and state governments. Taken as a whole, this authority said he considered American policy on social security today "very much less complete" than the British.

In Print—In a series of thirteen brief bulletins, the Committee on Social Security of the American Federation of Labor sets forth the principles of social insurance, analyzes the present American program, and offers its recommendations for strengthening and broadening the existing system. From the committee, AFL Building, Washington, D. C.

War and Welfare

CANADA is the first English speaking country to become explicit in its plans for the rehabilitation of servicemen on demobilization, according to information from the Twentieth Century Fund. Provisions already written into Canadian law assure the discharged serviceman the receipt of a civilian clothing allowance, transportation home, and one month's service pay. In addition, the Canadian ex-serviceman may apply for vocational training; help in completing his education, or assistance in purchasing farm land or equipment.

Rehabilitation— To help speed the rehabilitation of handicapped men and women who thus might be made available for war work, Federal Security

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Administrator Paul V. McNutt last month appointed a National Rehabilitation Advisory Council. The twenty-man council will work with the security agency's new Office of Vocational Rehabilitation in connection with the expansion of the federal-state rehabilitation programs recently provided for under the Barden-La Follette act. [See "Rehabilitating the War Injured," by Henry Redkey, *Survey Midmonthly,* May 1943, page 131; and October 1943, page 274.] Its members include representatives of the various fields involved in rehabilitation of the physically handicapped—corrective surgery, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, psychiatry, social agencies, education, labor, management, state divisions of vocational rehabilitation.

Foreign Relief—During September and October the Russell Sage Foundation issued the last seven of a series of eight "Occasional Papers" on the administration of relief abroad. Records of past experiences on the extension of American aid to the peoples of devastated foreign lands, pointing up the pitfalls as well as successful methods of relief administration, the papers offer valuable planning material for those who are now engaged in laying the foundations for the vastest foreign relief undertaking in history. Edited by Donald S. Howard, they include: "The Near East Relief, 1915-1930," by James L. Barton; "The American Red Cross in the Great War, 1917-1919," by Henry P. Davidson; "The American Friends in France, 1917-1919," by Rufus M. Jones; "American Aid to Germany, 1918-1925," by Sidney Brooks; "American Red Cross Famine Relief in China, 1920-1921," excerpts from the ARC's "Report of the China Famine Relief"; "The American Relief Administration in Russia, 1921-1923," by H. H. Fisher; "Recent Relief Programs of the American Friends in Spain and France," containing "In Spain 1937-1939," by John Van Gelder Forbes and "In France, 1941-1942," excerpts from a report of the American Friends Service Committee. The first of the series, a bibliography compiled by Sigrid Holt, appeared last May. [See *Survey Midmonthly,* June 1943, page 185.] Price 20 cents each from the foundation, 130 East 22 Street, New York.

Civilian Defense—As a part of its plans for helping communities to coordinate their efforts for effective emergency service, the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense has issued a manual, "Organizing Emergency Welfare Service in Your Community." Included is a description of the various functional divisions of an Emergency Welfare Service and of the service's relationship to other local agencies and to other defense council services. The booklet, OCD publication 3008, is being distributed throughout the country. The OCD also plans to further the cause of effective coordination on the local level through nine regional conferences of state EWS chiefs. Other recent OCD publications are "Civilian War Services," publication 3626, an operating guide for local defense councils, and "Health Service in Wartime," publication 3627, a manual for health and medical committees of local defense councils.

Vicious Circle—An Associated Press report last month told of a mother who employed a maid to care for her youngster while she worked in a wartime children's center. Shortly thereafter the mother was assigned to the care of a "problem child." The child was her maid's son.

In Print—Three types of wartime budgets have been worked out by the Heller committee for research in social economics, University of California, and are available from the University of California Press, Berkeley, Calif. They are: "Wartime Budgets for Three Income Levels," price 85 cents; "Quantity and Cost Budget for Dependent Families of Children," price 50 cents; "Wartime Budget for a Single Working Woman," price 20 cents. All are based on prices prevailing in San Francisco in March 1943.

Jobs and Workers

A COMMUNITY child labor program that developed wide usefulness is outlined in a recent report of the Westchester (N. Y.) County Children's Association. The program was planned for the 300 active volunteers of the association, and was carried on through a countywide committee of eight members. The thirteen branches began the year with two topics: the general picture, and wartime employment of fourteen-to-seventeen-year-olds. Then the issue of child labor in agriculture became so acute that a countywide conference was arranged in which state officials in charge of the summer farm program could participate. The County League of Women Voters, the School-Age Child Care Committee of the County War Council, and the Westchester Guidance and Personnel Association joined as sponsors, and the conference brought together about 500 interested citizens "ranging from hardboiled politicians to unsophisticated school girls." As a result of this conference, a centralized information and clearing bureau on the subject of farm placement of young people was set up. Later, a countywide meeting on accident prevention was held, to which the high schools were asked to send student representatives. About half the high schools in the county responded. A countywide conference on bowling alley violations of child labor laws was scheduled as the first step in the fall program. Copies of the report from the association, 8 Church Street, White Plains, N. Y.

Food for Workers—To make sure that industrial workers get enough of the right kinds of food to maintain their efficiency on the job, an inter-agency committee on food for workers has been set up in Washington to expand the industrial feeding program. The War Food Administration will coordinate the activities of the other agencies represented on the committee: the War Production Board, the Office of Price Administration, and the War Manpower Commission. Roy F. Hendrickson, director of food distribution in the WFA, was named chairman of the committee, which will recommend and advise on over-all policies. Although the program will put its chief emphasis on feeding at the plant, the committee will also explore the possibilities of making precooked foods available at the plants and in housing developments.

Older Workers—The manpower shortage is opening new opportunities to workers of sixty and seventy who, a short time ago, were considered on the "employment scrapheap," according to a recent report by Elizabeth H. Dexter, director of family service at the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. The records of her office show that in five months, 2,600 Brooklyn residents sixty-five years old and over voluntarily have given up their old age pensions in order to take jobs. Miss Dexter cites the case of a woman in her sixties who had been on home relief and on a WPA project who is now holding an office typing job to the great satisfaction of her employer and herself. Another woman, past sixty years of age, "just graduated from a welding course and is getting a factory job in a defense plant." Many grandmothers are taking housekeeping jobs, releasing younger women for work in war plants. Miss Dexter holds that "99 percent of those on home relief never wanted to be there. They had the will to work and needed only the opportunity. The war has done that for them."

FEPC—The President's Fair Employment Practice Committee is undergoing further reorganization, as the result of the resignation on October 15 of its chairman, the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Francis J. Haas. Msgr. Haas resigned as head of FEPC on being named Bishop of Grand Rapids, Mich. He was succeeded by Malcolm Ross, a former newspaperman, later the director of information for the National Labor Relations Board, who had been serving as deputy chairman. The committee, the principal federal

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agency dealing with the race question, is concerned chiefly with the problem of discrimination against minority groups in war industry employment.

Shortly before the resignation of Msgr. Haas, the War Manpower Commission and FEPC jointly announced a program to prevent overlapping of authority in enforcing the Executive Order against discrimination. The new plan provides: if any inter-agency dispute arises in any regional office of either agency, it is to be referred to designated adjustment officers in the central offices of WMC and FEPC, and, if necessary, it is to be referred by them to the two chairmen; if a question of policy cannot be ironed out by the two chairmen, it is to be referred to the President; if a difference arises involving interpretation of executive orders, the two chairmen are to refer it to the Attorney General for a ruling by which both agencies will be bound.

Record and Report—The industrial relations section of the department of economics at Princeton offers a timely report on "The Use of Part Time Workers in the War Effort," by Helen Baker and Rita B. Friedman, with a selected bibliography. Price $1 from Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. . . . "The Part Time Employment of Women in Wartime" is the subject of a special bulletin of the Women's Bureau. Price 10 cents from the Government Printing Office. . . . Material too detailed for inclusion in this year's "Labor Fact Book" on the part played by British labor in the war effort is brought together in a special pamphlet, "British Workers in the War," by J. Kuczynski and M. Heinemann. Price 25 cents from International Publishers, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Against Crime

NINETY-THREE percent of parolees released to supervisors five years ago in New York State have been convicted of no new felonies, according to the New York State Parole Board. This continuous history of the group paroled in a particular year is regarded as the most accurate gauge of the success or failure of the parole system. While some of the parolees not convicted of new felonies were found guilty of misdemeanors, the high proportion of 85 per cent of the 1,402 indeterminate sentence prisoners paroled in 1935 were convicted of no new crime at all, even those of minor degree. Some of the parolees, even though not sentenced, failed to make satisfactory adjustments in the communities in which they were living, but a review of the case histories showed a net result of 67 percent with good adjustments. This "satisfactory adjustment" rate in New York has been slowly rising: 64.8 percent among 1935 parolees; 64.9 percent for the 1936 group; 66 percent for 1937; 66.77 percent for 1938.

Disgusted—Abolition of the State Board of Prisons and substitution of a Department of Corrections is proposed in two bills introduced in the Georgia state legislature. The director of the department would have full responsibility for administering the prison system, and members of the present prison board would serve in an advisory capacity until their terms expire. "In the past we have caged prisoners like wild animals, let them thirst and hunger, forged iron bands upon their legs. I am disgusted," said Governor Ellis Arnall in giving administrative support to the proposed reorganization.

Progress at Last—Twenty-seven years ago a New York State legislature authorized the demolition of the old cell block at famous Sing Sing prison as "unfit for human habitation." Last month the present state budget director, John R. Burton, gave final permission for its demolition. Thus, at last, disappears a historic example of the way not to care for prisoners. The Sing Sing cell blocks go back to 1825. They were three feet by seven, had no plumbing, and the only daylight came through narrow lattice-bar doors. In the early days they housed two prisoners each. The practical reason for abandonment seems to have been a decreasing prison population, which made their use unnecessary.

Going Up—Sentences resulting from investigations by the Federal Bureau of Investigation increased from an aggregate of 17,000 years in 1942 to 24,000 years in the corresponding twelve-month period ending in 1943. Partially responsible was a marked increase in convictions involving war frauds, such as use of inferior materials, collusive bidding, illegal or excessive commissions. Violations of the selective service act accounted for 3,071 convictions, and 533 were for violations of the May act. Bank robberies have declined 92 percent from a high peak reached in 1932, and kidnaping also has decreased.

Police—Temporary appointments to meet current emergency police requirements are now possible by virtue of recent legislative acts in many states. Age limits have been extended and mental and physical standards lowered in many cities. Residence requirements have been amended in Milwaukee and Memphis. Minneapolis has replaced written examinations with oral interviews. Protection against permanent lowering of standards is provided in most instances, and temporary appointees are usually excluded from pension rights and civil service status.

Adequate training for policemen will be a postwar necessity, according to assistant director Hugh H. Clegg of the FBI. At the recent conference of international police chiefs he listed these objectives: high qualifications; adequate salaries; respect for the police force as a career job, free from political influences —from the chief to patrolmen; recognition of the police department as a center around which will revolve school, church, and other agency programs concerned with crime prevention and juvenile delinquency.

The Public's Health

INTERNATIONAL planning for worldwide health, the pros and cons of a national health program, as well as special wartime community health problems were among the many concerns that engaged the attention of the speakers and discussants at the Wartime Public Health Conference staged by the American Public Health Association in New York for three days last month. The temper of the meeting was caught by the delegate who said, "Our vision can no longer be local," and who pointed out that self-interest demands a global health program because of "the exodus of people from regions where the standards of personal hygiene and sanitation have not been as high as our own." The practical difficulties presented in such an outlook were reviewed by Dr. James Crabtree, chief medical officer of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations. Maintaining that the combined production resources of all the allied nations could not meet all the legitimate postwar requirements for health and medical supplies, he asked for some plan to equalize the distribution of essential health commodities "in order to assure all countries of a reasonable opportunity for the attainment of better health."

At a lively session entitled "New Ventures Toward Health Security," a controversy developed over the question of whether or not curative medicine was a part of a preventive program. Homer Folks, secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, New York, took the negative viewpoint while Dr. C. E.-A. Winslow, professor of public health, Yale University, maintained that neither the practice of medicine nor a public health program could amount to much without taking both prevention and cure into account. Other speakers discussed the merits of tax-supported health insurance and of voluntary group health plans.

Something new which emerged at the conference was a school health section formed to function with committees as an active working group throughout the

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year. Among the new section's activities at the conference was a joint meeting with the sections on food and nutrition, maternal and child health, and public health nursing where the problem of health standards in day care centers came in for a full morning's discussion. Another wartime problem to receive special attention at the conference was the administration of medical care programs for the wives and infants of servicemen.

Indices—The wide range of quality in community health programs throughout the country becomes immediately evident with a quick glance at the Health Practice Indices recently published by the American Public Health Association, 1790 Broadway, New York, free on request. Included is a collection of charts showing practices and accomplishments in various fields of health services in 134 American communities. The graphs are drawn so that any community knowing its own figures for a particular service could tell where it stands in relation to other communities. Some of the accomplishments charted are case finding in tuberculosis and venereal diseases, immunization against certain communicable diseases, pre-natal and post-natal care, dental examinations of children. There are also charts showing infant and maternal mortality rates, deathrates for certain communicable diseases, sanitation practices, and milk control. An interpretive annotation accompanies each chart. The compilation of material, computations and drafting were done by Erminie Cross Lacey of the staff of the Commonwealth Fund.

Once again the Christmas seal season is at hand, this time bringing us a child, a doll, Santa Claus, and a reindeer—in short all the ingredients of a good, old-fashioned Christmas. The seals are put out by the National Tuberculosis Association for the support of the fight against a disease which still kills more persons between the ages of fifteen and forty-five than any other disease in this country. The association points out that though the war so far has not resulted in any significant rise in TB incidence in this nation as a whole, as it has in other countries, overcrowded conditions in many communities indicate the need for a constant alertness against its inroads. Incidentally the seals this year have gone international, for the NTA's design has been adopted for use against the White Plague in England, Canada, Mexico, and Brazil.

Two-Cents-a-Day—The Associated Hospital Services of New York, widely used three-cents-a-day plan for prepaid hospitalization, last month announced plans to extend its services to "the lower income group" through a newly devised "two-cents-a-day plan." The new plan will make available to its subscribers services similar to those of the more expensive program by providing accommodations in wards instead of semi-private rooms. The association has announced that though ninety-two hospitals have already agreed to participate in the plan, forty or fifty more are needed before it can be put into operation.

The Armed Forces—Malaria so far constitutes the major health menace to our armed forces, according to a statement issued last month by the Office of War Information. At present the incidence rate in the army's overseas units is about 80 cases per thousand men. The navy, too, finds malaria a formidable enemy in its overseas bases, with the highest rate of all—155 per thousand—among its marine landing forces. No completely effective immunization or specific cure has as yet been found for the disease. The army and navy have been conducting a continuous battle against the mosquito vectors in the malarious war theaters, but the fact that there are many varieties of carriers with many different breeding habits makes the task of eliminating them a difficult one. Other methods being used in combating the disease are devices such as a mosquito repellent, a health bomb which kills all insects within a space of 150,000 cubic feet, and a "foolproof" mosquito bar for camps.

Typhus, another dread disease, endemic in many of the areas where our men are fighting, has been kept almost completely away from our troops through the use of a vaccine developed in this country and said to be the most effective in the world. Although there was a severe typhus epidemic in the civilian population in Egypt during the first six months of this year, the U. S. Army experienced less than a score of cases in the entire Middle East command.

On the whole, the report maintains, the health of the armed forces has been maintained at a high level. Of the diseases which have flared up among the forces stationed in this country within the past eighteen months, only cerebro-spinal meningitis reached epidemic proportions. This was brought under control quickly through the use of sulfonamides in preventive doses. Prompt and modern treatment kept the death toll at a low level—about 3 percent as compared to 30 to 40 percent in previous epidemics.

Venereal disease cases treated by the army in 1943 have averaged 40 per year per thousand men, while the navy has treated an average of 33 per thousand. If the men infected before induction were eliminated from the calculation, the army's figures would stand at 25 per thousand per year, an all-time low.

Closed—After thirty-four years of service to mothers and babies, Caroline Rest, in Hartsdale, N. Y., was closed last month by the Community Service Society of New York. The society issued a statement saying that the action was taken because the institution had "largely fulfilled its purpose" as a demonstration of proper post-natal care. The convalescent home was founded in 1909 by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor—one of the two parent organizations of the CSS—at a time when the infant mortality rate in New York City was 112 per thousand live births. Today, with the rate slightly under 29 per thousand, the society's health committee feels that there are other directions in which its attentions are more urgently needed.

Youth

AIMED at the reduction of delinquency in Harlem, the board of education of New York City, in cooperation with the New York Foundation, has begun a two-year demonstration program in three public schools. The plan is for an enriched curriculum for 5,000 elementary and junior high school pupils, including individual instruction and recreation, and also for closer collaboration between the schools and the community. Eighteen special teachers have been assigned to the project, and foundation funds will make possible a staff of psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, and recreation leaders. In seeking to utilize to the full all the facilities of the schools and the community, the program calls for keeping the schools open in the evenings for both youth and adult activities, after-school and Saturday recreational opportunities, guidance and direction for the maladjusted, a flexible curriculum, correlation of the youth activities of churches, libraries, and other community agencies

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with the schools, better parent-school relationships. The active director of the program is Prof. Ernest G. Osborne of Teachers College, Columbia University. The results of the program will be tested at definite intervals by a research committee headed by Prof. Irving Lorge, also of Teachers College. A joint advisory council for the program has been organized, with Frank J. O'Brien, associate superintendent of schools, as chairman, and Marion Kenworthy of the New York School of Social Work as vice-chairman.

Interracial Day Camp—An informal report of an experiment with an interracial day camp, carried out the past summer by the YWCA at Trenton, N. J., makes clear some of the essentials and some of the gains of such an undertaking. The campers were girls between the ages of eleven and fifteen, with a total of 84 campers during the camp period, 16 percent of them Negro girls. "None of the campers were handpicked. Registration was open to the public at large." Some of the girls were accustomed to mixed schools, but not to the same situation outside school. Some of the Negro girls were accustomed to an all-Negro school, and at the camp had their first experience with white children. A few of the white children had had a similarly limited experience. The camp had both white and Negro counselors. Campers were divided as nearly as possible according to age, with emphasis not on racial aspects but upon activities. The complete success of the experiment, this report makes clear, was due to the fact that "race was not accepted as a problem in working with people, but that emphasis was placed on common interests regardless of color or creed."

In Print—"British Youth Answers the Call" shows in pictures and brief text the part young people are playing in Britain's war effort. British Information Services, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City . . . "Let Them Play: A Primer to Help Children Grow Up," by Clara Lambert and Rowena Shoemaker, is a book of suggestions for group leaders, showing "the many different fields in which children can use the current scene constructively." Price 40 cents from the Play Schools Association, 1841 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y.

Comics—A "study and evaluation" of a hundred current comic magazines is offered by the children's book committee of the Child Study Association, in a report by Josette Frank and Mrs. Hugh Grant Straus, now available as a reprint from the summer issue of *Child Study*. (From The Juvenile Group Foundation, 125 East 46 Street, New York.) With some 20,000,000 of these magazines circulating monthly, many parents, teachers, librarians, and social workers have been disturbed about the effect on children of such easy, violent, unliterary substitutes for reading. However, the experts of the Child Study Association find much to commend in the reading of comics, as "the only bridge to books" for many children, and as vicarious adventure. The report emphasizes the fact that comics differ widely in ideas, drawing, color, lettering, and in editorial standards, and that "these magazines cannot be grouped as all of a kind, or as either 'good' or 'bad'." It stresses the importance of helping children "recognize differences between good writing and poor, between good drawing and bad—all within the limits of the medium itself." Beyond this, the report urges that parents and community agencies recognize their responsibility for giving children "not more and better reading only, but more and better living and doing and creating . . . the satisfactions for which they turn to the comics."

Delinquency

A SUMMARY of useful material about juvenile delinquency was released by the Office of War Information in mid-October. As previously reported by the U. S. Children's Bureau and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, all Juvenile Court cases increased 16 percent in 1942, girls' cases rising 38 percent and boys 11 percent. Girl arrests increased 55 percent, with sex offenses, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and vagrancy accounting for the greatest number. Eighteen was the age of young people most frequently arrested, a drop of one year from 1941. Characterizations of the behavior patterns include: "The pick-up girl," gangs, runaways, working boys and girls, theft, truancy. Hartford, Conn., Radford, Va., Columbia, Mo., Moline, Ill., and Cleveland, Ohio are among the cities cited with preventive programs of significant interest.

Decrease in England—"Happy signs that delinquency may again be on the decline" in Great Britain are reported by the British Information Service. In 1939, partly a war year, nearly 29,000 boys eight to sixteen years of age were convicted of offenses in England and Wales. By 1941, the number had increased 38 percent to 40,000. But complete figures for 1942 show a drop to 35,000. Delinquency among girls increased rapidly during the first two war years—92 percent; but the number of cases was still relatively small—3,503 in 1941. A slight decrease was noted in 1942.

On the Screen—Ready for distribution to commercial movie houses is the Pathe News short, "Children of Mars." This twenty-minute film gives a valid portrayal of some of the reasons why juvenile delinquency rises in wartime, and of the community services that are available to combat it. The problem is presented through the story of a family of two war workers whose three children are left to shift for themselves. When trouble ensues the parents are referred by an understanding judge to the community's Wartime Committee for Children, which in turn sends them to the various recreational and educational agencies that can provide the proper interests and supervision for a teen-age boy and girl and an active four-year-old. The film achieves that rare virtue of being educational without losing any of its human interest.

Community Prevention—A steady stream of plans and suggestions for preventing and controlling the rising tide of juvenile delinquency is now coming from national and local sources.

"The approach to the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency is provision for basic services that are necessary to children and their families at all times, and for new or extended services to meet special wartime needs," says the introduction to a forthcoming publication of the U. S. Children's Bureau, "A Community Program for Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency in Wartime." Children of employed mothers; boys and girls in employment; children in families living in crowded quarters, and in families with economic need; physically and mentally handicapped children, are among those listed as most susceptible to delinquent tendencies. Aspects of a sound community program include:

1. Social services to meet the needs of these vulnerable groups, such as family counseling, day care, mental hygiene, public assistance.
2. Basic services for all children through the schools, the church, recreation and other social agencies.
3. Control of harmful community influences — burlesque theaters, taverns which sell liquors and drugs to minors, houses of prostitution, juke joints, and the like.

Also stressing that the best prevention of delinquency comes through the sound organization of basic services, Community Chests and Councils, Inc., points to the current applicability of many ideas contained in a 1937 publication, "Organizing the Community for Delinquency Prevention." The report was based on a special study in Jacksonville, Fla., and committee reports of the 1937 Blue Ridge Institute. Emphasizing the importance of the family unit, evidence is presented about such causes of delin-

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quency as dependency, broken homes, past criminal tendencies, ill health, mental disease, mental deficiency, poor housing, and bad neighborhood conditions. Although published during the latter part of the depression, early discovery of cases, tightening relationships between the Juvenile Court and other social agencies, more generalized social diagnosis, swifter treatment and better coordination of all services related to the problem, are all held to be very pertinent to wartime planning.

After public hearings in seven cities, a committee of the New York State Board of Social Welfare recommends: part time work instead of full time for mothers; better integrated planning of all services for children; more effective use of school facilities; enlarged public and private recreation programs. Members of the committee included Mrs. Richard J. Bernhard of New York, Mrs. Agnes J. Fitzgerald of Albany, and Mrs. Alice Wood Wynd of Rochester.

The National Congress of Parents and Teachers has released suggestions for combating juvenile delinquency to its 28,000 parent-teacher groups throughout the country. They include making the home attractive so that adolescents will want to have their "dates" under the parental roof rather than in parks, movies, or other public places; encouragement of participation by ten- to fifteen-year-olds in forums or other discussion groups on juvenile delinquency, so that they may have opportunity to offer suggestions in solving the problem; adequate salaries to combat teacher shortage; curfew laws, and curbs on the sale of liquor to minors.

Teachers in elementary and junior high schools in New York City, Kips Bay and Yorkville areas are being given courses in the use of social agencies equipped to assist in problems of delinquency, truancy, family and home difficulties, pupil health and recreation. Organized jointly by the bureau of child guidance of the board of education and three regional councils affiliated with the Welfare Council of New York, each session is held at the office of a different social agency.

A statewide association of junior firemen is being organized in Louisiana to cut down juvenile delinquency, and to reduce fire losses. New Orleans, Bogalusa, Houma, DeQuincy are among the cities with going organizations.

During the summer, the FBI held a series of meetings in Virginia, at which delinquency prevention was one of the major topics of discussion. They were held in Richmond, Staunton, Marion, and Front Royal.

Community Affairs

TAX income available to cities and counties is steadily increasing, according to the American Municipal Association. This year a dozen states have passed legislation giving local governments new sources of local revenue or an increased share of state collected taxes. Examples include Arkansas, where they will receive an allocation, based on population, of the state sales tax; Kansas, which is turning back 75 percent of the cigarette stamp tax collections; Washington, which is abandoning all state admission taxes and allowing local governments this resource; and Wisconsin, where 75 percent of drivers' license fees will be allocated to those municipalities that conduct the local examinations. In Seattle, a license fee of one dollar and a one mill tax on gross income is expected to bring in $1,200,000 annually. For the second year, Mountain View, Calif., reports no delinquent taxes.

Chest-War Fund Goals — Combined War Fund and Community Chest goals in current campaigns are running about 26 percent ahead of the amounts raised in the same communities last year. Over half of the increase—16 percent—will go to local agencies; the other half to the war relief agencies of the National War Fund. It is conservatively estimated that budgets for chest financed local agencies, added to the $125,000,000 needed by the National War Fund for the war relief agencies, will bring the gross total to at least $265,000,000. This marks an all time high in welfare fund raising, far outdistancing the war fund campaigns of World War I. Thirty-nine cities so far have reported goals of over a million dollars, many of them reaching for "seven figure" money for the first time. Early returns give hopeful evidence that these goals will be reached.

Defense Council Organization — "The War Services Board is the key to the success of the communities' war effort," states the operating guide for local defense councils, issued by the Office of Civilian Defense. Responsibilities of this board include a continuous survey of communities' war needs other than for protection, coordination of federal and local programs, strengthening of local services where that is necessary. The board should be made up of carefully selected leaders who can command a following and secure community action from business, labor, professional, religious, and other civic groups. Committee chairmen should also serve as members of the board to insure coordination between all council operations. The guide also stresses the need for an adequate administrative budget and staff, and outlines the set-up and responsibilities of numerous functional committees. These include family and children's services, health and medical, recreation, social protection, manpower, housing, consumer education, and nutrition. Among the common services suggested are the block leader service, central information centers, volunteer placement offices, research, statistics, and volunteer training.

Nice Work—That Detroit has the highest paid municipal personnel in the country is shown by a recent study of the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research. The median Detroit salary of $3,319 a year for all employes compares with a median of $2,200 for the twelve other U. S. cities of over 500,000 population. Median salary of $2,668 for garbage collectors compares with $1,680 in this same group.

Screening of Selectees — Plans for screening selectees for neuropsychiatric and other mental difficulties are now being projected in all forty-eight states by Brig. Gen. Hershey's office. Based on experience in several states (see *Survey Midmonthly,* October, page 269), the plan contemplates clearance of all names through social service exchanges and use of social agency data as clues to assist the examining psychiatrists. At the state level, responsibility is to be vested in a state coordinator, appointed by the state director of selective service, and a representative advisory committee. State appointed, also, would be a local medical field agent to work with local draft boards. The confidential nature of agency records would be preserved by making them available to the medical examiners only, not to the draft boards.

Ripe Field—Social work planning is a ripe field for social invention, says the annual report of the Pasadena (California) Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies. The report suggests two indications of changing emphases. With a decrease in destitution, a scale of fees for clients is believed to be sound, although contributors naturally demand that free service in an emergency must not be too difficult to get. The trend in private agencies is expected to become more and more educational and opinion forming, paralleling developments in elementary education.

Community Research—A network of service relationships with many administrative agencies is pictured in the biennial report of the research bureau of the Pittsburgh Federation of Social Agencies. An important part of its work involved assistance to the functional divisions of the federation itself, in collecting facts about such matters as the need for day care, a census of foster homes, coopera-

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tive cases carried by private family agencies, case problems of the blind, rates of juvenile delinquency, and camp service. Consultant service to member agencies of the federation for research projects carried out under their own auspices was given in seventeen instances, as well as special help to such war agencies as the Office of Civilian Defense, American Red Cross, and Office of Price Administration. In addition, the bureau collects both financial and service data for all public and private agencies, as part of the U. S. Children's Bureau registration of social statistics project.

Neighborhood Questions—In New York City, United Neighborhood Houses has just completed an In-Service Training Course planned to "help workers in the New York settlements meet the new and challenging demands of people in their neighborhoods." Over 130 people registered for this course, which included not only the staffs of the settlements but volunteer workers and students from the New York School of Social Work. The course extended over a two-week period, during the first week of which participants discussed, "The Effect of the War on Family Life as Seen in Settlement Neighborhoods," and "How Can the Settlement Work More Effectively with Other Groups and Agencies in Community Life?" During the second week, workshops were held on music for social groups, consumer education, helping the volunteer to serve, nursery school and child care centers in wartime, teen-age programs, and methods in adult education. Aside from the introductory sessions, and the more specialized workshop lectures, many settlement board members came to an evening session on organization of community leadership to meet social needs.

Painless—Discovery of something new in painless fund raising is reported by Tom Carroll, director of the North Carolina State War Fund. At some of the tobacco auction markets a tray is set out, marked "Salvation Army." As the farmers sell their crop, they place a leaf in this tray. Then the Salvation Army sells its own "take."

Professional

OUT in Hawaii, on the very edge of the war, social workers are still finding time to pursue their investigation of the relationship of religion and social work. [See "Religion as a Resource in Social Work," by Margaret M. L. Catton, *Survey Midmonthly*, November 1942.] Of two institutes planned at the close of the Territorial Conference of Social Work last spring one has already taken place. Bearing the title "Fundamental Ideas of Religion," it was prepared and conducted for social workers by a group of Catholic, Protestant and Jewish clergymen who are the representatives of religion on a continuing committee on religion and social work, first formed at the 1940 conference. Because the heavy pressure of work may make it impossible for the ministers to attend the institute on social work planned for them, the social workers are devising some alternate schemes for building on the foundations of mutual understanding already laid by the committee's past activities. One plan is for the workers of three social agencies—one public, two private—to prepare and pool case histories in which clergymen and social workers have collaborated, or could do so, in diagnoses and plans of treatment, such histories to include an evaluation of the clergyman's contribution. The material would be used by social workers as subject matter for agency staff conferences and as teaching material at the School of Social Work, University of Hawaii, as well as by ministers in their professional groups. The other plan is to ask church authorities to designate specific ministers to work with social case workers on particular cases.

A review of the committee's past deliberations is contained in "The Four Freedoms," the proceedings of the Territorial Conference's twenty-third annual meeting held last April. Included is a record of spontaneous discussion of the subject at the same meeting, which reveals some of the places where gaps in understanding between the two groups still exist.

Informational Conference—Representatives of agencies directly interested in the policies and program of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration foregathered in Washington on October 29 and 30, for a closed informational conference. The meeting was arranged by a volunteer organizing committee, and the participants heard various public officials, most of them from the OFRRO office, explain the background of United Nations relief, the economic and social need for such an effort, and the plans as they are taking shape. The relief agreement will be signed by representatives of the United Nations at the White House on the eve of the Atlantic City conference.

For Board Members—"Welfare Looks at a Wartime and Postwar World" was the theme chosen for a two-day institute for social agency board members held in New York last month under the auspices of the Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies, and conducted by the National Publicity Council for Health and Welfare Services. In addition to the two round tables where publicity experts gave advice on fund-raising and interpretation, there were general sessions and luncheon meetings focusing on the place of private philanthropy in the postwar world and on methods through which a board member may most effectively serve her agency. Among the speakers were Eduard C. Lindeman, G. Howland Shaw, and James G. McDonald.

Fellowships—Applications are now being accepted by the Social Science Research Council for fellowships and grants-in-aid in the social sciences to be awarded for the academic year 1944-45. Among the subjects included are economics; social economic and political history; political science; social psychology; sociology; cultural anthropology; statistics; and social aspects of related disciplines. Pre-doctoral field fellowships

We at Survey Associates had nothing to do with it, but we cannot help swelling with pride when one of our contributing editors, Russell Kurtz, is appointed assistant general director of the Russell Sage Foundation, as he was last month. For the past eight years Mr. Kurtz has served the foundation as department director and editor of the Social Work Year Book. He first joined the Sage staff as research assistant back in 1931 when he came to New York from Akron, Ohio, where he had been director of public charities. Public welfare workers do not have to be told about his book, "The Public Assistance Worker," for there are probably few who have not used it to coach themselves for merit system examinations. Among his other works is "Looking Toward a Public Welfare Plan."

Rappoport

RUSSELL H. KURTZ

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carry a stipend of $1,800; post-doctoral research training fellowships, $1,800 for single fellows and $2,500 for married fellows; grants-in-aid of research, $1,000. The closing date for applications for the fellowships is February 1, 1944; for the grants-in-aid it is January 15, 1944. For further information inquire of Laura Barrett, 230 Park Avenue, New York.

Prison Congress—The American Prison Association is holding its seventy-third annual congress on correction at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, November 20-22. Three main topics are scheduled for discussion: the philosophy of correction treatment in a modern state; practical problems of administration projected by the war; preparation for the postwar period.

People and Things

THE late Lillien J. Martin's old age counseling center in San Francisco (see "Don't Be Your Age," by George Kent, *Survey Graphic,* June 1940) has inspired the establishment of a similar service in New York. Its director is George Lawton, consulting psychologist. The card announcing the opening last month of Dr. Lawton's offices at 2 East 54 Street also announced that their purposes would be "to demonstrate and promote the method of old age rehabilitation" originated by Dr. Martin.

Retired—Last month Lt. Col. Ella Mae Bergner, women's social service secretary of the Salvation Army, New York, retired to private life. Colonel Bergner has been an officer in the organization for the past thirty-eight years. . . . James E. Brockway retired from the staff of the Russell Sage Foundation, New York, on October 1. Mr. Brockway, who for the past fifteen years has been assistant to the foundation's general director, plans to take up residence in the vicinity of St. Petersburg, Fla.

Changes—Joseph Andriola has left the Family Service Bureau in Muskegon, Mich., where he was executive secretary, to go to New York to join the staff of the family service division of the Community Service Society. . . . Roberts Wright, formerly assistant secretary of the American Prison Association, is now a lieutenant (j.g.) in the U. S. Naval Reserves, and is stationed at Norfolk, Va. . . . Whitcomb H. Allen, erstwhile regional supervisor of the social protection division of the Federal Security Agency, with headquarters in San Antonio, Tex., has been appointed assistant regional director of the FSA's Office of Community War Services for the same region. . . . Edward E. Rhatigan has left his position as first deputy commissioner of the New York City Department of Welfare to join the staff of the U. S. Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations.

Last month Olive L. Whitson resigned as co-director of the Hudson Guild Neighborhood House, New York.

At the Councils—Three additions have been made recently to the staff of the Council of Social Agencies of Chicago. The family and child welfare division has acquired I. Evelyn Smith, formerly executive secretary of the Children's Aid Society of Wisconsin, to carry its responsibility concerning children's institutions and day nurseries; and Mary A. Young, formerly of the staff of the United Charities of Chicago, to work with Chicago's homes for the aged, protective agencies, and family service agencies. The health division has established a new position, assistant division secretary, which it has filled with Laurence T. Rogers, graduate in the field of public health of the Yale University School of Medicine.

Two new staff members of the Houston Council of Social Agencies are Chester Bower, secretary of the group work section; and Madeline Lay, secretary of the case work section. Mr. Bower was formerly professor of group work at Western Reserve University, Cleveland. Miss Lay was until recently a field work supervisor for the New York School of Social Work.

Mary Lucas, for eighteen years on the staff of the Family Welfare Association of America, in recent years as field director, last month left the FWAA to become executive director of the Montgomery County (Md.) Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies. Part of the Washington, D. C., metropolitan district, Montgomery County includes Chevy Chase, Bethesda, Rockville, and other suburban sections.

The Council of Social Agencies in Jacksonville, Fla., has a new executive secretary in Claire Argow who, during the past year, has been acting executive director of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, New York. Previously Mrs. Argow conducted her own social agency placement service in New York.

Overseas—Last month word was received from Captain George F. Havell of the army that he had arrived "somewhere overseas." Captain Havell, well known magazine promotion consultant, was promotion manager for *Survey Graphic* from 1935 to 1937.

IRA S. WILE, M.D., child specialist and psychiatrist on the staff of the Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, died last month at the age of sixty-five. Dr. Wile was well known among the socially minded as a proponent of the birth control movement and of advanced methods of child education. Concrete results of his many activities are the children's health classes at Mount Sinai, the New York City school lunchroom system, the Manhattanville Nursery in New York, the National Roundtable of Speech Improvement, and the Association for Personality Training. He was a frequent contributor to *Survey Midmonthly* and *Survey Graphic.*

READERS WRITE

Why I Quit Social Work

TO THE EDITOR: All my life I wanted to be a social worker. Therefore, when I finished college I enrolled in one of the best schools for social work. There and in subsequent positions I was happy. Marriage intervened, however. When, twenty-five years later, I was able to return I realized the necessity for brushing up on technique and enrolled again in the same school.

At once, however, I found myself a stranger. It seemed that the very impulse which had lead me to social work, human sympathy, was by modern standards a handicap. The first requirement of the worker was complete detachment. It is true that too much involvement in the sufferings of those we are trying to help, clouds the outlook and impairs intelligent freedom of action. Therefore, I endeavored to suppress my imagination and to become utterly objective. But I could not help wondering whether this voluntary detachment might not become inward and lead to actual callousness, thus cutting off the mainspring of service. There are nurses who have become inured to human suffering. They are not good nurses.

As I progressed with the course, other tenets of modern social work began to trouble me. It seems that nothing must ever be done *for* the client. He must be induced to act for himself. It is even considered bad practice to make an appointment at a clinic for a hesitant mother whose child urgently needs medical attention. If you push the client, they say, later cooperation might be jeopardized. But do not weary, discouraged human beings often require just a friendly push? And is not the chief objective in this case the sick child's visit to the clinic?

You must not assume responsibility for the client—even where he is manifestly unable to do so for himself. Isn't the real need often just that relief from the burden of responsibility that is too great for the family to bear? Most per-

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sons do not come to social agencies until they have pretty well exhausted their own inner and material resources. Perhaps the opportunity to talk over their troubles brings renewed strength to some courageous souls; but aren't there many, with their energies depleted by a long period of suffering, who require help more tangible than mere understanding?

You must not give the client direct advice even if he asks for it. You must in some fashion lead him to come to his own conclusions. However, where a person honestly asks for advice, is he not entitled to receive it? Isn't there something disingenuous about keeping the mouth shut when the suggestion is on the tip of the tongue? In many cases, no doubt, overt advice will prove unnecessary or even harmful, but I wonder how many clients turn away, hurt and doubting, because they cannot get an honest answer to a direct question.

All good schools of social work give some instruction in psychiatry. The training undoubtedly gives the worker certain advantages in human contact, but the attitude that it develops is to my mind deplorable. The client becomes not only an economic and social case but a mental case as well. His human nature becomes pigeonholed according to various psychiatric epithets and this by workers who have only a smattering of the subject. The worker finds in his small knowledge of psychiatry a tremendous source of superiority over the client.

An interesting aspect of the new outlook in social work is that no hint of it has been permitted to enter the appeal for funds. The fund-raisers apparently feel (and probably with justification) that the general public is not sufficiently educated in the technique of social work to be let in on professional secrets. Appeals are still based on human sympathy. Then, we social workers are still our brothers' keepers—not superior, detached advisers who must not advise, helpers who must not help but who must achieve results by placing the problem in a proper light and allowing the client to work out his own salvation.

Undoubtedly modern social work achieves excellent results with those who are able to profit by it. But aren't there others (the weaklings, the muddleheaded, the desperate) whose need is greater?

I have the greatest admiration for the excellent social workers who are able to lead their clients out of the dark woods without ever taking them by the hand. But I cannot rid my mind of the feeling that with the abandonment of the older method (that of immediate, I might almost say naive, human contact) much has been lost. I have therefore come to a simple and quite personal conclusion. If this is modern social work it is not for me. OLGA ERBSLOH MULLER
West Nyack, N. Y.

THE PAMPHLET SHELF

Jobs and Workers

WOMEN AT WORK IN WARTIME, by Katherine Glover. 31 pp. Price 10 cents from the Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20.

A practical guide, based on official U. S. Government documents, for the woman who is looking for a war job.

COMMUNITY OCCUPATIONAL SURVEYS, by Marguerite Wykoff Zapoleon. Prepared for the Vocational Division of the U. S. Office of Education. 199 pp. Price 25 cents, from the superintendent of documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

A study of 96 occupational surveys, 1930-1940, purpose, planning, execution, and results. Statistics, schedules, bibliographies.

LABOR POLICY AND THE BUSINESS CYCLE, by S. C. Sufrin. 52 pp. Price $1, from the American Council on Public Affairs, 2153 Florida Avenue, Washington, D. C.

An interpretation of wage policy and what it involves for the formulation of a general business cycle policy.

Food

THE KITCHEN IN WAR PRODUCTION, by Helen Hill. 29 pp. Price 10 cents, from the Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20.

Contains information, such as what vitamins look like in the market basket, intended to help the housewife "forge a weapon of war."

DEMOCRATIC ISSUES IN FOOD PRODUCTION, by Elizabeth Herring. 48 pp. Price 15 cents, from *Social Action*, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York 10.

The political aspect of agriculture. A review of the farm assembly line.

FOOD STRATEGY, by Margaret G. Reid. 40 pp.
FARM PRICES FOR FOOD PRODUCTION, by Theodore W. Schultz. 43 pp.
MANPOWER IN AGRICULTURE, by Rainer Schickele. 50 pp.
FOOD RATIONING AND MORALE, by C. Arnold Anderson. 40 pp.
Price 20 cents each, from The Iowa State College Press, Ames, Iowa.

Each of the four pamphlets deals with a different phase of food requirements in a war economy.

Population

WAR, BABIES, AND THE FUTURE, by William Fielding Ogburn. 31 pp. Price 10 cents, from the Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20.

Facts and figures on the relationship of war to population.

POPULATION: PROBLEMS AND TRENDS OF OUR CHANGING POPULATION, by Frank Lorimer and Frederick Osborn. 64 pp. Price 30 cents, from the National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

A resource unit prepared for teachers by the National Council for the Social Studies and the National Association of Secondary School Principals.

Foreign Policy

AMERICA'S FOREIGN POLICIES: PAST AND PRESENT, by Thomas A. Bailey. 96 pp. Price 25 cents, from Foreign Policy Association, 22 East 38 Street, New York 16.

A Headline publication, illustrated with graphs and maps, outlining America's foreign policies from pre-revolutionary days to the present.

LIBERTY THROUGH POWER: A STUDY OF THE UNITED NATIONS, by Eduard Heimann. Foreword by Reinhold Niebuhr. Single copies 10 cents, from the Union for Democratic Action, Educational Fund, 9 East 46 Street, New York 17.

An analysis of the potential power of the United Nations, with suggestions for building a democratic world order.

ARE EMPIRES DOOMED? IMPERIALISM AND THE PEOPLE'S WAR, by Lionel Gelber. 32 pp. Price 50 cents, from Bruce Humphries, Inc., Boston.

Published under the auspices of The Canadian Institute of International Affairs, this pamphlet views empires of the past and speculates on those of the future.

CHINA'S GIFT TO THE WEST, by Derk Bodde, 40 pp. Price 35 cents, from the American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

An acknowledgment of our debt to China for products, inventions, ideas.

Aids to Social Work

YOUR FAMILY'S CLOTHES, prepared by the Community Service Society of New York. 29 pp. Price 10 cents, from the society, 105 East 22 Street, New York 10.

Contains suggestions for planning, selection, and care of clothing for the low income families.

PLANNING FOR MARRIAGE, by William H. Morgan and Mildred I. Morgan. 85 pp. Price 50 cents, from the Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York 17.

Outlines for group discussion on the economic and social factors of marriage, personal resources, marriage choices. Bibliography and many lists of supplementary reading.

TEEN TROUBLE—WHAT RECREATION CAN DO ABOUT IT, by Virginia Musselman. 24 pp. Price 10 cents, from the National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10.

Meeting the problem of delinquency through well planned recreational programs. Examples and suggestions.

THREE PAPERS ON HOMEFINDING, by Alice S. Lerman, Belle Wolkomir, and William Posner. 39 pp. Price 50 cents, from The New York Association for Jewish Children, 329 East 62 Street, New York 21.

Homefinding is discussed from three viewpoints: Changing Views on Homefinding, mainly historical; The Use of Structure in Homefinding, that is, agency structure; and The Family Unit in Relation to Homefinding, the emergence of the family unit in the homefinding process.

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Book Reviews

Facts vs. Principles

THE NEGRO'S SHARE—A STUDY OF INCOME, CONSUMPTION, HOUSING AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, by Richard Sterner. Harper. 433 pp. Price $4.50, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

"THE Negro's Share" is the third in a series of volumes growing out of the general study of the social, economic, political and cultural status of the Negro in American life, under the direction of Gunnar Myrdal, the Swedish social scientist, and sponsored by the Carnegie Corporation, a philanthropic and research foundation. Mr. Sterner, the author of this volume and an associate who came with Mr. Myrdal to America, is a social statistician, and a keen and experienced social analyst.

From the very beginning, or so it seemed to the reviewer, the general study was faced with a critical dilemma. The assessment either had to assume an equalitarian principle in the American tradition, in which case the negative facts regarding the Negro were fairly generally known; or had to devise a non-equalitarian framework which was acceptable to the American moral system, in which case the facts themselves were of less importance than the principle.

Mr. Sterner's book, an excellent statistical analysis, points up this dilemma in sharper relief. He has the statistical facts of disproportionate sharing in the American economy. They are an unemotional, consistent, and reliable reference source. Therein lies their chief virtue. Negroes are moving from the farms, a combination of factors keeps their status in agriculture low, few of them showed gains in non-agricultural occupations in the South because they entered stagnant fields. Sixty-nine percent of the Negroes, as compared with twenty-five percent of the white workers, are in unskilled occupations. In the northern areas, differentials in unemployment along racial lines are more pronounced because northern Negroes are more urban. Negro income is consistently lower than white in both the North and the South; but race differences in expenditures are due to factors other than income. Housing differentials are great, and segregation is increasing.

The three major points of interest in the examination of the living conditions of the Negro family are: (a) family income and how far it goes; (b) differences in levels of living between white and Negro families; and (c) the position of the Negro in the public economy and in the public and private relief systems.

The author accepts the equalitarian principle as to what the Negro's share should be, "that the Negroes should share in economic opportunities and benefits in proportion to their numbers in the population. This would imply that the average level of living for the Negro population should correspond to that of the white population." The discrepancies between principle and fact, measured by any standards and by all counts, are serious and are even emphasized by Mr. Sterner's meticulously detailed analysis. Beyond his principle of appraisal, the author attempts few summaries, and no social, philosophical, or political interpretations. If the principle is accepted, no further interpretation is needed.

CHARLES S. JOHNSON
Department of Social Sciences
Fisk University

The Younger Generation

ITALIAN OR AMERICAN? THE SECOND GENERATION IN CONFLICT, by Irvin L. Child. Published for The Institute of Human Relations by Yale University Press. 208 pp. Price $2.75, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

THIS book is a good contribution to the social psychology of the American scene. It pictures in somewhat oversober words, precisely and painstakingly, the conflict between the two generations: the native born Italian and his American born descendant, and especially the difficulties engendered in the person of the second generation by his double allegiance to an old world and its traditions and a new world with its conflicting and immediate pressure upon each American.

The material presented is quite concrete, takes up such matters as range and communication, modes of eating and drinking, recreation, family structure, the handling of sex, the handling of aggression, economic life, religion and superstition, and so forth. The dilemma and the duality of purpose and attitude created in the young Italian American's life by the conflicting *mores* in each of these and other fields of thought, feeling and deed, are graphically given and the author has prepared himself well for his job. He lived with the Italian community which he studied, and by direct personal contact, discreet questioning and a process of psychological infiltration into the life of his subjects, he reached conclusions which seem to me authentic.

That there is a conflict between every two generations, whether they are native Americans whose ancestors came over on the Mayflower, or recent immigrant family groups is an old story. Indeed, any two generations are actually bred and developed in different and conflicting cultures, since the movement which takes place so rapidly in custom, habit, and accepted act puts a chasm between the parental group and the children. This book gives factual evidence for the existence of this conflict in the case of the Italian American, indicates the type of reaction which may and does take place according to the personality type; reactions which range from the rebel to the apathetic responses. In conclusion, the author issues a timely warning to those who manifest prejudice and dislike for the newer Americans, a warning of especial significance in wartime.

ABRAHAM MYERSON, M.D.
Boston, Mass.

Many Children—Few Dollars

RURAL AMERICA TODAY: ITS SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY LIFE, by George A. Works and Simon O. Lesser. University of Chicago Press. 450 pp. Price $3.75, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

THIS book is the outgrowth of a suggestion by certain officers of the General Education Board who financed the study upon which it is based. The authors first sketch the inequalities which are depriving the rural half of the nation's children of equality of educational opportunity. Second, they review what rural communities, the state, and the nation can do and are doing to correct this situation. The material is written in an easy semi-popular style. Each problem is presented by a factual description of conditions, and by selected illustrations of improved practices.

The chapter, "Dollars and Children," is a summary of population characteristics and wealth distribution as it affects rural education. There is the familiar story: "The educational load, as measured by the ratio of children to adults twenty to sixty-four years of age, grows progressively heavier as the size of the community diminishes." Under the heading, "Educational Conditions and Problems in Rural Areas," there is a good description of rural school conditions in America. This is followed by a chapter on school district reorganization and another on vitalizing the educational program, which emphasizes the community centered school program. The book continues with discussions on guidance: helping youth make personal, social, and occupational adjustments; vocational preparation in rural secondary schools; and the training of teachers.

The presentation then shifts to a number of programs too frequently omitted from discussions of rural educators. There are chapters on library service in rural communities and schools, the schools and rural health, the schools and rural recreation, the schools and rural social welfare, out-of-school youth programs, adult education in rural areas.

One chapter considers the educational and social facilities for rural Negroes—a story that is not at all pretty. The book concludes with chapters on what communities can do to improve their own situation and one on the responsibility of the state and the nation to assist in the solution of the rural education problem.

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The latter is not only a plea for the need of state and federal financial assistance, but also for a reorganized educational program to train people for life.

This is an excellent book for orienting both professional workers and laymen to existing conditions in rural America.

Cornell University ROBERT A. POLSON

Semantics and Social Work

PAPERS FROM THE SECOND AMERICAN CONGRESS ON GENERAL SEMANTICS, 1941. Published by the Institute of General Semantics, 1234 East 56 Street, Chicago, Ill. 582 pp. Price $5, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

ONE of the first questions asked about a new methodology or viewpoint like general semantics is: What is it good for? After ten years of study, growth, and application, empirical answers to this question which merit considerable attention are now ready. They are found in the eighty recently published contributions which were part of the program at the congress held in Denver two years ago. A majority of the writers are well under forty years of age, and the congress was organized rather hastily since, in the midst of world chaos and national crisis, it would otherwise have had to wait until after the war. Neither of these facts seem to have been a drawback, however, for the papers include some solid material on subjects ranging from psychiatry, medicine, mental hygiene, family counseling and social work, to the teaching of a wide variety of academic subjects.

A primary aim of this methodology is to point out and eliminate the harm that is done by the uncritical use and acceptance of generalizations in thought and language. Since it is applicable to all areas of human life and experience, the system is called general semantics, differentiating it from the older semantics considered as a theory of word-meaning and a branch of linguistics. Without explaining the complex physiological, neurological, psychological and other mechanisms involved, it may be stated quite briefly that its followers believe that over-generalization and over-verbalization cause many ills which through the use of the proper techniques may be reduced or done away with altogether. Moreover, they hold that the elimination of these practices can bring about a better integrated individual personality, greater insight into problem situations, and eventually a more sane civilization.

The use of certain commonly accepted devices which demonstrate to the eye and so to the mind that generalizations are frequently unworkable is one of the techniques mentioned. These devices are: the dating and indexing of statements, the use of quotation marks, of the phrase *et cetera,* and of hyphens. All of these indicate an often overlooked relationship to time, place, circumstance, and the like, without which accuracy cannot be gained.

A WPA worker was reported as resenting very deeply having to "go on relief." She identified her predicament with financial losses suffered under a political regime which she hysterically denounced. Gradually, by the continued indexing and dating of her attitudes and experiences, her hostility was released and she was able to take a real interest in the project.

Many other examples might be cited to show how much is gained when social work principles and techniques are restated in terms of this new methodology. One writer argues that most, if not all, of the progress that has been made in social work has come about through just such a process of individualization. "Poverty" has been analyzed and broken down into more treatable types of situations; the classification "pauper" has similarly been changed. Interviewing and recording can be improved by the realization that the client is not able to formulate all the details of his problem, that the worker is unable to understand all of his implications, and that the written record is actually three removes from the problem itself because it has been described by one person, heard by another, and then written down. The reader of the record is still another step away because of the insight and attitudes she brings to it.

Social workers will be interested in many of these papers because they demonstrate the applicability of this theory to their own and related fields.

ELEANOR PARKHURST

Rhode Island Children's Friend Society

The Field of Mental Illness

A HAND BOOK OF PSYCHIATRY, by P. M. Lichtenstein, M.D., and S. M. Small, M.D. Norton. 330 pp. Price $3.50, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

THIS book has the advantage of the usual handbook in that it covers the field of mental illness thoroughly, but it is more readable than most books of this type. It is up to date, covers all the usual textbook material, including chapters on war neurosis and psychosomatic illness. There is useful material on examinations of the patient and examples of tests which may be used.

The case histories are well chosen. Under each type of illness one finds descriptions of etiology, therapy, and so on. In fact, the writers have done such a very good job in giving the various types of medical and environmental therapy used in treating mentally ill patients that this reviewer cannot help but wish they had included more material on psychotherapy. The various types of shock, therapy, psychosurgery are given much more detail and hence the book tends to give the reader the impression that these are of relatively more importance than psychotherapy, which is unfortunate.

The book seems to be written with special emphasis on institutional care of patients and should be particularly helpful to student nurses and medical students. Social workers will find little direct emphasis on their own role in treatment but will gain a much better understanding of the patients' situation. The book covers so much so well in all other respects that one wishes the authors could add just a little more.

New York A. LOUISE BRUSH, M.D.

Means to Social Justice

DISTRIBUTIVE JUSTICE — THIRD EDITION. Completely revised and reset, by John A. Ryan, D.D. Macmillan. 357 pp. Price $4, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

THE present volume is the third edition, considerably revised and with much new material, of Msgr. Ryan's treatise on wealth and income distribution originally written a quarter of a century ago. The aim of the third edition is essentially that of previous issues: "to discuss systematically . . . the process by which the product of industry is distributed"; "to propose reforms that would remove the principal defects of the present system and bring about a larger measure of justice."

In his preface, Dr. Ryan raises the question as to whether such a new edition is worth publishing at present in view of the great changes in the economic system that are bound to result from the war. To this objection, the author replies that he "is not convinced that the postwar economy will exemplify outright collectivism, at least in the United States," and that, while private capitalism after the war will undergo considerable modifications, these changes will not render the method of treatment or conclusions of his book inappropriate and irrelevant.

The four sections of "Distributive Justice" deal with the moral aspects of private ownership and rent, of private capital and interest, of profits and of wages. After a detailed analysis of the way in which income is distributed among landlords, capitalists, businessmen and workers, Dr. Ryan urges "a social order that would occupy a middle ground between capitalism and communism, between individualism and socialism."

The author is at his best in his critical chapters on the injustices and immorality of extremes of wealth and poverty and in his analysis of the evils of private monopoly. He is least satisfactory in his sections on social movements. In his chapter on "The Socialist Scheme in Industry," for instance, he repeats his critique of socialism written before the first World War. Although many contributions have been made to socialist theory and practice since these days, Dr. Ryan makes scarcely any reference to them outside of a quotation from a Socialist party platform of 1932.

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In his section on communism he gives little consideration to the great differences between democratic socialism and Russian dictatorship, and adduces little proof in support of his sweeping statement that dictatorship is inherent in any advanced form of collectivism.

As the great bulk of the book was written some decades ago, the volume touches but lightly on some of the grave results of our maldistribution of wealth, devoting only from one to two pages to the problem of unemployment. Of necessity it does not touch on the problems of distribution under our war and postwar economy.

Despite these defects, however, this treatise is filled with facts and opinions that call challenging attention to the need for a more equitable distribution of the good things of life, and deserves the careful reading of all interested in an improved status for the great majority of the people of the United States.

New York HARRY W. LAIDLER

Unmarried Women.

THE SINGLE WOMAN, by Ruth Reed. Macmillan. 227 pp. Price $2, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

MISS REED has done an admirable job in a simple and straightforward way. In support of her thesis "that the single woman plays a vital and important role in our society as it is at present constituted; that her life as a single woman has value and worth; and that she can in the fulfilment of her social role achieve contentment and peace in a well-rounded existence and participate fully in the good life," she calls the reader's attention to many conditions in society which account for the presence of single women, which recognize her usefulness, and which accord recognition of her achievements. For the study of the "more personal and individual aspects" of this subject, Miss Reed collected information from some three hundred mature women whose acquaintance she was able to cultivate through associations "in teaching, in social work, in professional women's clubs, in summer camps and in other ways." The materials are divided into two parts: the single woman's life, and her work.

No time will be given here to recite the findings of Miss Reed's inquiries. It can be said, however, that this book has value for social research, for the literature of social work, and for a better understanding of life in general.

Many persons think of social research as directed either to statistical measurement or to the making of intensive case histories. These two elements are, of course, important, but they are not all that is needed. From time to time it is immensely valuable to have a well trained, scientific mind direct itself to an orientation of what is known and what is still open to question about a subject. This helps everyone see his special interest against a broad background and gives significance and meaning to many highly fractionalized endeavors. Miss Reed's book is an example of just such an orientation. It tries to look over all of the major issues in achieving satisfaction and happiness that present themselves to people characterized by a distinctive set of circumstances.

This book will, of course, be of interest and value to social workers, so many of whom are single women, because it is such a happy turning back on themselves of so much of the best in their way of thinking about their patients and clients. It is comparable to the performance of the actors' actor or the doctors' doctor or the teachers' teacher. Obviously one must be good to succeed in that kind of assignment.

And finally, Miss Reed's mature, serene and dignified presentation of her observations and of her comments on the meaning of what she has seen and knows, is of a high order. With that kind of poise, any emotional subject can be lifted to a plane of rational and fruitful discussion.

New York NEVA R. DEARDORFF

Industrial Hygiene

ESSENTIALS OF INDUSTRIAL HEALTH, by C. O. Sappington, M. D., Dr. P. H. Lippincott. 626 pp. Price $6.50, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

INDUSTRIAL hygiene, which owed its inception in this country to the last world war, has required a second one for full recognition of its importance in the field of public health.

The past year and a half has shown the development of a keen interest in this subject springing from the need of industry to keep workers on the job at this critical time. Demands for information on how to establish industrial medical departments, the recognition of industrial health hazards, and the control of occupational diseases and accidents are reaching specialists in this field in greater volume than before.

Dr. Sappington's book is, therefore, very timely and has been compiled to answer as many questions as possible relating to the health of the industrial worker. It would be difficult, in fact, to find a topic in this field which is not mentioned.

The book is divided into three parts. The first reviews the history of industrial hygiene, followed by chapters on occupational morbidity and mortality and the establishment of industrial health service.

Part Two describes industrial hazards (which Dr. Sappington refers to rather inexplicably as "health exposures"), methods of making a plant survey to identify them, and methods of control. Plant sanitation and personal hygiene for workers are also covered. This section ends with a chapter on the coordination of industrial and community health services.

Part Three includes chapters on the worker and the job, industrial accidents, occupational diseases, non-occupational disabilities, and workmen's compensation and rehabilitation.

The material here presented by Dr. Sappington has been industriously and conscientiously collected from many sources. The bibliography contains nearly one hundred and fifty items.

Of necessity, a volume so wide in scope invites the charge of superficiality. The section in the chapter on occupational diseases, for instance, impressively entitled "Pathology and Toxicology," is just two pages long. Another section which actually deals with factors predisposing to occupational disease is somewhat misleadingly entitled "Essential Toxicology."

In his preface, Dr. Sappington states that his book follows a proposed course for medical undergraduates. To be satisfactory for such a purpose would require less cursory treatment of the occupational diseases. For lay groups, however, such as industrial management, personnel workers and safety directors, it should prove very informative.

ADELAIDE ROSS SMITH, M.D.
Division of Industrial Hygiene
New York State Department of Labor

Attention, Consumer

CONSUMERS IN WARTIME, by Leland J. Gordon. Harper. 154 pp. Price $1.75, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

PROFESSOR GORDON, who teaches economics at Denison University, terms this book, "A Guide to Family Economy in the Emergency." He has produced a practical manual. Considerable attention is given to an account of what the war has done to consumers. As the months pass, the situation of the consumer seems to be becoming more and more difficult. Professor Gordon leads the reader into a pointed discussion under the title "What Do You Really Want?" Here the consumer may make his own inquiry. There is a concise presentation on "Getting Your Money's Worth," which outlines resources available. Special attention is given to techniques of conservation and the elimination of waste. BENSON Y. LANDIS
Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America

Information on Negroes

THE NEGRO HANDBOOK, 1942. Edited by Florence Murray. Wendell Malliet and Company, 269 pp. Price $3, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

A useful compendium of current and historical information about the Negro in the U.S.A., which both resumes and replaces the old Negro Year-Book formerly published annually at Tuskegee Institute. A.L.

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Before me, a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Walter F. Grueninger, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the SURVEY MIDMONTHLY, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication, for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

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GIRL SCOUTS—155 East 44th Street, New York, N. Y. A non-sectarian, character-building organization, training girls to be responsible citizens and resourceful people. Democratically run troop activities provide opportunities for war work, community service, hobbies, outdoor living. Program adapted to Brownie Scouts (7-10), Girl Scouts (10-15), Senior Girl Scouts (15-18) functions through volunteer leaders and committees that supervise and promote Girl Scouting locally.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN OF THE U.S.A., INC., Elyria, Ohio. E. W. Palmer, Kingsport, Tenn., President; E. Jay Howenstine, Executive Secretary. Promotes organization of national, state, provincial and local societies for crippled children. Aids in development of their programs. Assists in drafting and securing the passage of legislation in behalf of cripples. Maintains a Bureau of Information with loan library service. Conducts yearly an Easter Crippled Children Seal Campaign. Bulletins: "The Crippled Child" magazine, bimonthly, $1 a year.

THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC., 1 Madison Avenue, New York, founded in 1932 for relief, guidance, and welfare of underprivileged children in neglected areas in this and other countries on non-sectarian and non-racial principles. Organization is working in the United States through local County and Community Committees, and rural social welfare workers, and overseas through affiliations with well established welfare groups. Invites interest and cooperation. Literature on request.

Community Chests

COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS, INC., 155 East 44th Street, New York. Information and consultation about cooperative planning and financing of social work through chests and councils of social agencies.

Education

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill., organized in every state, with 10,000 local auxiliaries, presents a program of alcohol education and Christian Citizenship, with which every interested person is invited to assist. Total abstinence from alcoholic beverages and dues of $1.00 per year are the basis of membership.

Family Living

ASSOCIATION FOR FAMILY LIVING, THE. Resource in child guidance, marriage and family relations. Speakers, counseling, library and materials in youth and parent education. 209 S. State St., Chicago.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS (inc. 1930), directed by Paul Popenoe. Public education, personal service, research. Write for list of publications. 607 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Blind

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.—15 West 16th Street, New York. A national organization conducting research and field service. Library. Mechanical appliances for the blind. M. C. Migel, President; Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director.

Foundations

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—Shelby M. Harrison, General Director; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Arts and Social Work, Charity Organizations, Consumer Credit Studies, Industrial Studies, Library, Social Work Interpretation, Social Work Year Book, Statistics, Surveys. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

THE GOLDEN RULE FOUNDATION—Incorporated March 1929 by special act of the Legislature of the State of New York, serves the American public as "a people's foundation," rendering to the average citizen a service similar to that rendered to their respective founders by well-known private foundations. Funds may be contributed as (a) Unconditional gifts, (b) Conditional or designated gifts, (c) Memorial gifts and funds, (d) Gifts on the annuity plan, (e) Private benevolent funds, (f) Bequests by will. Charles V. Vickrey, President, 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

Penology

THE OSBORNE ASSOCIATION, INC., 114 East 30th Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone CAledonia 5-9720-9721. Activities:—Collects information about correctional institutions and works to improve correctional methods and standards. Aids released prisoners in their problems of readjustment by securing employment and giving such other assistance as they may require. Austin H. MacCormick, Exec. Dir.

Industrial Democracy

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY—Promotes a better understanding of problems of democracy in industry through its pamphlet, research and lecture services and organization of college and city groups. Executive Director, Harry W. Laidler, 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Fred K. Hoehler, President, Chicago; Howard R. Knight, Secretary, 82 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting and issues a quarterly Bulletin. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of $5.

National Red Cross

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS—Administered through National Headquarters in Washington, D. C., and four Branch Offices in San Francisco, St. Louis, Alexandria, Va., and New York City. There are 3742 local Chapters organized mostly on a county basis. Services of the Red Cross are: Disaster Relief, First Aid, Water Safety and Accident Prevention, Junior Red Cross, Medical and Health Services, Nursing Service. Services to the Armed Forces, and Volunteer Special Services.

Religious Organizations

HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL OF NORTH AMERICA—297 Fourth Ave., New York City. The inter-denominational home mission body of 23 denominations. Executive Secretaries, Edith E. Lowry, Mark A. Dawber; Migrant Supervisors: Western, Mrs. F. E. Shotwell, 3330 West Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.; Mid-Western, Miss Helen White, 203 North Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, 220 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Frank L. Weil, President; Max Wilner, Treasurer; Joseph Rosenzweig, Secretary; Louis Kraft, Executive Director. A national agency serving as parent body for Jewish Community Centers, YMHAs, etc., and providing welfare, religious and social activities for soldiers and sailors and other members of defense forces. A member of the United Service Organizations.

NATIONAL BOARD, YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City. An international Christian woman movement devoted to service for women and girls and the attempt to help build a society in which the abundant life is possible for every individual.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, INC.—1819 Broadway, New York City. Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman, President; Mrs. Karl J. Kaufmann, Chairman Ex. Com.; Miss Flora R. Rothenberg, Ex. Dir. Organization of Jewish women initiating and developing programs and activities in service for foreign born, peace, social legislation, adult Jewish education, and social welfare. Conducts bureau of international service. Serves as clearing bureau for local affiliated groups throughout the country.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS — 347 Madison Ave., New York City. 1187 local Associations federated for Christian leadership and citizenship training among young men and boys.

Social Work Personnel

SOCIAL WORK VOCATIONAL BUREAU, 122 East 22nd Street, New York City. National placement and counseling service in case work fields. Membership organization for social workers and agencies. No placement fee. Louise C. Odencrantz, Director.

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Professional Education for Social Work

For positions of responsibility in social work, professional education is essential. The following schools constitute the membership of the American Association of Schools of Social Work. Schools offering a curriculum of one year are indicated by *. Schools not so marked offer two years or more. Correspondence with individual schools is recommended. For information regarding the Association address the Secretary, Miss Leona Massoth, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37, Illinois.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
247 Henry St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.
Forrester B. Washington, *Director*

BOSTON COLLEGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
126 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.
Dorothy Book, *Acting Director*

BOSTON UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
84 Exeter St., Boston, Mass.
Richard K. Conant, *Dean*

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Dept. of Social Economy and Social Research
Mildred Fairchild, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
University Campus, and 25 Niagara Square
Niles Carpenter, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Berkeley, Calif.
Department of Social Welfare
Harry M. Cassidy, *Director*

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Department of Social Work, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mary Clarke Burnett, *Head of Department*

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA
School of Social Work, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Thomas E. Mitchell, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, Chicago, Ill.
School of Social Service Administration
Helen Wright, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER, Denver, Colorado
School of Social Work
Florence W. Hutsinpillar, *Director*

FORDHAM UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
134 East 39th Street, New York, N. Y.
Miss Anna E. King, *Dean*

THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII, Honolulu, Hawaii,
Ferris F. Laune, *Director*

*HOWARD UNIVERSITY, Washington, D. C.
Graduate Division of Social work
Inabel Burns Lindsay, *Acting Director*

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, Indianapolis, Indiana
Training Course for Social Work
Louis E. Evans, *in charge*

*LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, Baton Rouge, La.
School of Social Welfare
Earl E. Klein, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE, Louisville, Ky.
Graduate Division of Social Administration
John J. Cronin, *Director*

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
28 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Ill.
Roman L. Haremski, *Acting Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Curriculum
in Social Work, 60 Farnsworth Ave.,
Detroit, Michigan
Robert W. Kelso, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, Minneapolis, Minn.
Graduate Course in Social Work
Gertrude Vaile, *Associate Director*

THE MONTREAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
3600 University St., Montreal, Canada
Dorothy King, *Director*

NATIONAL CATHOLIC SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
2400 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.
Rev. Lucian L. Lauerman, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, Lincoln, Neb.
Graduate School of Social Work
Frank Z. Glick, *Director*

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
of Columbia University
122 East 22nd Street, New York 10, N. Y.
Walter W. Pettit, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, Division of
Public Welfare and Social Work, Chapel Hill, N. C.
Roy M. Brown, *Director*

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, Columbus, Ohio
School of Social Administration
Charles C. Stillman, *Director*

*UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA, Norman, Oklahoma
School of Social Work
J. J. Rhyne, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pennsylvania School of Social Work
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SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY
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18 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.
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School of Social Work
Elizabeth Wisner, *Dean*

*UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, School of Social Work
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*STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON, Pullman, Wash.
Graduate School of Social Work
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UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, Seattle
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Grace B. Ferguson, *Acting Director*

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, St. Louis, Missouri
George Warren Brown, Dept. of Social Work
Frank J. Bruno, *Head of Department*

WAYNE UNIVERSITY, Detroit, Michigan
School of Public Affairs & Social Work
Lent D. Upson, *Director*

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, Cleveland, Ohio
School of Applied Social Sciences
Leonard W. Mayo, *Dean*

*WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY, Morgantown, W. Va.
Department of Social Work
E. M. Sunley, *Head of Department*

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY
Richmond School of Social Work, Richmond, Va.
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